

*A Figure of the Heavens*

*and Elements*





**COSMOGRAPHY**  
O R,  
**A DESCRIPTION**  
OF THE  
**Whole WORLD,**  
Represented (by a more exact and  
certain Discovery) in the Excellencies  
of its Scituation, Commodities,  
Inhabitants, and HISTORY:  
O F  
Their Particular and Distinct  
Governments, Religions, Arms,  
and Degrees of Honour used  
amongst Them.

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*Enlarged with very many and rare Additions.*

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Very delightful to be read in so small a Volum.

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*Psal. 24. 1. The Earth is the Lords and the Ful-  
ness thereof.*

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By **ROBERT FAGE** Esquire.

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London, Printed by S. Griffin for John Overton at  
the White-Horse in Little Brittain, next door  
to Little St. Bartholomews-Gate. 1667.

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ALPHABETIC  
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OF THE

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Address them.

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Printed by J. B. in the Strand, 1711.

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Printed by S. G. for J. B. in the Strand,  
the White Horse in the Strand, near door  
to Little St. Bartholomew's Church, 1711.

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*To the Reader.*

**W**E are so much Strangers to the *World*, that we know not *Our Selves*, that Great Maxime and Sentence of Divinity, *Know thy Self*, being from no other Causes deducible, than the scantling and narrow Conceits of the *Vniverse*. Men reckon themselves by the Possessions and Revenues of a Mannor or two, and take themselves



To the Reader:

selves to be the *Grand Seigniors* of the World, when compared with this Grand Machine, they are like *Atomes* in the Sun-shine of Worldly Felicity. I could wish every man could abridge His Ambition, as the Describers of the World have Epitomized their Discovery, and Govern themselves by the Example of its History; which is here truly and compendiously recited. Wherein we may see how near a piece the two Globes are; and that which we call the New World, is no Changeling from the Old, War and Strife being as natural there as among us.

I confesse I am no *Atlas* to undertake the Burden of this Enterprize, but the Pleasure of it

(as



To the Reader.

(as is usual with desperate Lovers) invited me to the difficulty; and to commend it, as a Picture, or every mans Looking-Glass, which I have thought fit to contract, in its Representation to the Model of our Time and Leisure, and by its meer shadow onely, shew its great Self and Magnificence.

Whatever this Endeavour is, I do not doubt but of its kind acceptance, as *Parvum in Magno*, and layes open the whole Magazine of the Earth, as its Puissance, Government, Productions, Manufactures, Merchandises, &c. its present State, Policy, and Friendships, never before attempted in any one Volume, but now in this Manual. There is Truth and Rarity in it as to Generals, beyond the attainment of the Pen ( it being



To the Reader.

being the Felicity of the Needle, and  
the capacious Compass fully and  
clearly to investigate and disclose e-  
very particular ) which will merit  
a pardon for

*Tours,*

*R. F.*

Reader,





Reader,

**T**His is to advertise thee, that the Pricks, which are graven upon the firm Land are set to distinguish and divide the three quarters of the World, viz. Europe, Asia, and Africa, one from the other, as by near observation you may perceive; and that the pricks upon the Water or Ocean, are the Traces of that Course which Sir Francis Drake made in his surrounding the World. A Glorious and no less fortunate Adventure, affording Posterity the Pleasure and Profit of persuing his discovery both in reality and imagination, such as is exhibited in this Map, to which we refer you.

Vale.



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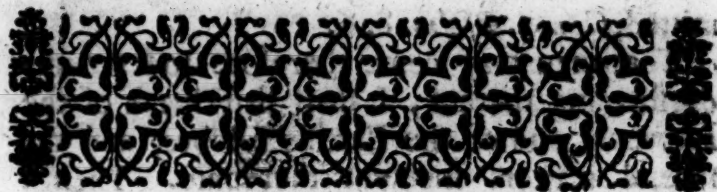
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# A DESCRIPTION

OF

## The Whole WORLD.

WITH

Rules for the use of the GLOBES, and  
understanding of MAPS.

**T***He Heavens declare the Glory of God, and  
the Firmament sheweth the work of his hands,  
Psal. 19. 1. In the Creation of which and  
the whole earth, and sea, and all things  
therein contained, of meane nothing within the  
compass of six dayes; and in this wise and graci-  
ous ordering and guiding of all things, is abun-  
dantly set forth his infinite, and unutterable wis-  
dom, power, greatness, and goodness: His end  
herein is first and chiefly for his own glory,  
The Lord made all things for himself, Prov. 16.  
4. And secondly, mens happiness, unto whom*  
A 2 the



the dominion of all things was under God committed, *Gen. 1. Psalm. 8. 6.*

That men may come therefore to some understanding thereof, I shall first speak of the Heavenly and of the Earthly Globes, and the several matters incident thereunto. Then I shall also make a brief description of the four parts of the earth, and the Countries in each part, the several Religions professed in them; with the varieties of Trade and Commodities therein, never yet set forth in a Treatise of this nature.

The whole world therefore is divided into two parts, *Etherial* or *Celestial*, and *Elemental*; Of which there are two Globes accordingly, the heavenly and the earthly. Now a Globe is a proportionable representation of the heavens or of the earth; the *Etherial*, *Celestial*, or heavenly part doth compasse the *Terrestrial* or earthly, and containeth the ten upper Spheres, or nearest unto the earth, 1 the *Moon*, 2 *Mercury*, 3 *Venus*, 4 the *Sun*, 5 *Mars*, 6 *Jupiter*, 7 *Saturn*, 8 the starry Firmament, 9 the *Crystalline* heaven, having no stars at all, 10 the *Primum Mobile*, or first mover, containing all the rest within it; and moving from the east to the west, carrying about with it in violence all the other Spheres. The rest of the Spheres have contrary motions, every one in his kind, though far slower than the other, and the motions are contrary from the west to the east; and so are carried about oftentimes by the first

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first mover, before they make one perfect revolution in themselves.

The Crystalline or ninth Sphere his motion is almost insensible, and is called the Trembling motion, performed (according to the opinion of latter Astronomers) in four thousand nine hundred years.

The eighth Sphere being the Starry firmament, in seven thousand years, the Sphere of *Saturn* in thirty years, of *Jupiter* in twelve years, *Mars* in two years, the Sun passeth the Zodiack in three hundred sixty five dayes, *Venus* ends her course in somewhat more than a year, *Mercury* holds equal pace with the Sun. and the Moon courseth about the Heavens once every eight and twenty dayes.

Thus much for the Cœlestial or heavenly part of the world, wherein I shall need say nothing of the Religion of Angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect, seeing it is manifest enough to every one, that there they keep their first estate; The Religion also of the fallen Angels (who are held by many to be thrust out of Heaven, and to abide in the Air, whereupon *Sathan* is called the Prince of the Air, Eph. 2. 2.) is so notorious for enmity against God, and all manner of wickedness; that poor man is more sentient of sorrow, for their tentations, then furnished with words to expresse their wickednesse to the life.

The Elemental part of the World is fourfold,  
A 3 earth,



earth, water, air, fire, as may be seen in that round Figure of the frame of the heavens and elements one within another; the inmost and middlemost circle containing earth and water intermixed together; the next the three Regions of the air; and immediately above that Orb is the element of fire: all which you may easily discern by their severall names in their proper places. And thus much shall suffice to have spoken of the Globe of the whole World.

I shall now speak first generally and briefly of the Globe of the whole Earth, and things incident thereunto; then more particularly of the severall parts thereof, and every remarkable Country in each part, as I promised in the beginning.

The Globe of the earth therefore is defined to be a spherical body proportionably composed of earth and water, the two parts thereof.

The parts of the earth are either real or imaginary.

The real parts are either Continents or Islands, A Continent is a great quantity of Land not interlaced or separated by the Sea, wherein many Kingdomes and Principalities are contained; as *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

An Island, called in Latin *insula quasi in salo*, is a part of the earth environed round with water; as *Brittain, Iava, St. Laurence Isle, Bermoodes.*

Now these again are sub-divided into a Peninsula



insula; Isthmus, and a Promontory. A peninsula is such a tract of Land, which being almost encompassed round by waters, is nevertheless joynted to the firm land by some little Isthmus, as *Peloponessus, Taurica, Cymbrica, and Pervana.*

An Isthmus is a little narrow neck of land which joyneth any peninsula to the Continent; as the straits of *Dariene* in *Persia*, and *Corinth* in *Greece.*

A Promontory is some high mountain which shooteth it self into the Sea, the utmost end of which is called a *Cape*: as that great *Cape* of good hope; and *Cape Verde* in *Africa*, *Cape Gomerie* in *Asia*, and that of *St. Michaels* mount in *Cornwall*, the *North Cape* in *Norway*, and divers others.

There are also other real parts of the earth, as mountains, valleys, fields, plains, woods, and the like.

The other general part of the Globe is the water, divided into the Ocean. Secondly, the Sea. Thirdly, the Straights. Fourthly, Creeks.

The Ocean is the general collection of all waters, which invironeth the whole world on every side.

The Sea is part of the Ocean, to which we cannot come, but through some strait, as the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Baltick Sea*, and the like.

These two take their names either from the adjacent places, as the *Brittish Ocean*, the *German sea*, the *Atlantick sea*, and the like: Or from



the first Discoverer, as the *Magellanick* sea, *Forbushers* Straits; or from some remarkable accident, as the Red-sea from the red colour of the sands, and the like.

Thirdly, a Strait is a part of the Ocean, restrained within narrow bounds, and opening a way to the sea, as the Straits of *Gibraltar*, *Hellspont*, *Anian*.

Fourthly, a Creek is a crooked shore, thrusting forth as it were two arms, to embrace and affectionately to hold the Sea, as the *Adriatick*, *Persian*, and *Corinthian* Creek. Hitherto belong Rivers, Brooks, and Fountains, engendred of congealed air in the earths concavities, and seconded by Sea-waters, creeping through hidden crannies thereof.

Thus much of the real parts of the Earth in general.

The compass of the whole earth is cast by our latest learned Geographers, twenty one thousand six hundred English miles, which we thus compute. We see by continued experience, that the Sun for every degree in the heavens, gains sixty miles upon the earth towards his circuit round, and after three hundred sixty degrees returneth to the same point in respect of us as before it was. Add the number of sixty so oft, and you will find the account the same, and so by proportion of the circumference to the Diameter, which is, *triplo sesqui septima*, the same which twenty two hath to seven.

We



We may count likewise the earths thickness to the center: The whole Diameter by rule being less than a third part of the circuit. That in the proportion to twenty one thousand six hundred, will be six thousand eight hundred seventy two, half the number will reach the middle of the world, and that is, three thousand four hundred thirty six, being considered with great exactness, as the measure of such a great bulk as the earth is, can easily be taken and comprehended.

Geographers attribute unto the earth five circles.

The first is the Equinoctial; when the Sun in his course is come thereunto, about the eleventh of *March* and *September*, the day and the night are of equal length through the whole earth. It is also termed the Equator, and by the Sea-faring men the middle Line; because it divideth the earth into two equal parts, of which the one lyeth towards the north, the other towards the south, and because it is in the midst between the two poles of the world, one in the north, the other in the south. The second circle is called the Tropick of the Crabb, because when the Sun is come thither about the tenth of *June*, it returneth by little and little unto the Equator. And then unto them that dwell on the north-side of the Equator, is the day longest; and shortest to them that dwell on the south-side thereof. This circle is distinct from the Equinoctial Twenty three Degrees, three Minutes



nutes and an half, Northward.

The third is called the Tropick of Capricorn, because the Sun being come thereto on the eleventh of *December*, turneth his course backward to the Equator; and then contrariwise, to them who live on the north of the Equator is the day shortest, and longest to them on the south thereof; it is distant from the Equinoctial southward twenty three degrees, thirty one minutes and an half.

The fourth is called the Artickeircle; the fifth the Antartick; of which the one is distant twenty three degrees, thirty one minutes and an half from the north pole; the other just so many from the south pole. And are described by the revolution of heaven from the poles of the Zodiack, which is the Sun. *Mercator* the ancient Astronomer understood by the Arctick circle not onely that aforesaid, but also every circle whose half Diameter answereth to the pole in any place whatsoever, and containeth, according to the Altitude of every Countrey, certain stars, which never set, but alwayes are above the earth; so that in all regions differing in Latitude, this circle is diverse, as also is the Antartick. Now the four lesser circles, the two Tropicks and polar circles, do fitly part the earth into five Zones, that is to say girdles, because they compass, like bands, the round Globe of the earth. The first of these Zones lyeth under the Artick or north circle, and is called the cold north Zone; the second  
lyeth



lyeth under the Antartick or south circle, and is called the cold south Zone; the third is situate in the middle between the two Tropicks called the scorched Zone; the fourth lyeth under that which is between the north circle and the Tropick of *Cancer*, and is called the temperate north Zone; the fifth also is under that space which is between the Tropick of *Capricorn* and the south circle, and is called the temperate south Zone.

Now to understand rightly the situation of Countries, their Longitude and Latitude according to the mind of Geographers is to be known. The Latitude of places which with the height of the Pole is alwayes one, beginning at the Equinoctial, is taken two manner of wayes; either towards the south, or toward the north, unto the number ninety. The Longitude is returned from the Meridian circle, and about the west Islands called *Carva* and *Flores*, beginning right at the Equator easterly, and running forwards unto the number three hundred sixty. As for example, *London* lyeth from the Equinoctial northward, fifty one degrees and a half, which is the Latitude; and the Longitude thereof is twenty degrees answering unto that degree of the Equinoctial, reckoning from the Meridian.

And now that I have briefly touched upon the Longitude and Latitude of Countries, and having often spoke of the Meridian and Horizon: I shall, I hope, not unprofitably take time in a word or two, to tell you what each of them are.

The



The Meridian is a great circle rounding the earth from pole to pole. There are many Meridians according to the divers places in which a man liveth. But the chief and first Meridian passeth through the Islands Saint *Michael* and of the *Azores*.

The Horizon is a great circle, designing so great a space of the earth as a quick sight can ken in an open field : the use of it is to discern the divers risings and settings of the stars.

I shall now speak a little of the Climates, and Parallels, and then, I hope, I have done with things generally concerning the earth.

A Climate is a space of the earth included within the space of two parallels.

The use of them is to shew the difference of length and shortnesse of dayes over all the world, as you may see in the midst of every climate, the number of the longest day in the year, under that climate; the longest day in one climate differing half an hour from the longest of another, so that there are twenty four climates, consisting of forty eight parallels, ere the day come to be twenty four hours of length, which is twelve hours longer than the Equinoctial day is. Now under the Equinoctial line, and thirteen degrees, that is, three parallels on either side thereof, the dayes exceed not the length of Twelve hours, but after in every clime encrease the length of half an hour; and when they come to forty eight parallels and twenty four climates

(as



( as I said before ) the dayes being then twenty four hours long, their increase is then by whole weeks and months, till in the twenty fourth clime about the pole, the day is full half a year long; and as it is thus between the Equator and the north pole, so it is between the said Equator and the south pole : wherefore there are two sorts of climes, that is, twenty four northern, and as many southern : touching the names of which and other circumstances, I shall say nothing here, but leave the readers to other more large discourses, thinking this enough in a Tract of this nature to have spoken of things generally concerning the whole earth.

*The whole Earth is now divided into four parts.*

*Europe.*

*Africa.*

*Asia.*

*America.*

Of each part, and their severall Regions, Empires, Kingdoms, Dominions, Common-wealths, Titles of honours and Laws, as briefly as I can, together also with their sundry trade and commodities.

*Europe*, though the least of the three first parts of the world, nevertheless excelleth all other parts in worthiness, power, renown, multitudes of well-built Cities, and of People skilful in all kind of arts; also excelling in virtue, and the knowledge of God, better than all the riches of the world.

Through



Through the Grecian and Romane Empire in it; it hath had once the Dominion over *Asia* and *Africa*. Mr. *Heylin* mentions in it fourteen mother Tongues, which I will not stand now to name.

It hath plenty of grain, plants, fruits, coals, rivers, and fountains of admirable virtue; it needs nothing but what may be well spared, as hot spices, not so fit for our temper; precious jewels, the nourishers of vain and soul-destroying pride; and wild beasts which cause desarts where they breed; yet of gold, silver, and other commodities it hath a part: it is divided on the east from *Asia*, partly by the Rivers *Duina* and *Tunnis*, and partly by the lake called *Meotis*, now termed *Mare de le Zabacche*, & *pont Euxine*, or *Mare Maggiore*.

From *Africa* it is severed by the midland Sea; on the west and north side it hath the great Ocean. I shall follow Mr. *Heylin*'s method in the description of the Regions and Countries thereof, beginning with, first, *Italy*, then going, secondly, to the *Alps*, thirdly *France*, fourthly *Spain*, fifthly *Brittain*, sixthly *Belgia*, seventhly *Germany*, eighthly *Denmark*, ninthly *Swetheland*, tenthly *Russia*, eleventhly *Poland*, twelfthly *Hungary*, thirteenthly *Sclavonia*, fourteenthly *Dacia*, and the fifteenth *Greece*; speaking of the several Islands as they relate to some or other of the greater Countries.

*Italy*, the Mother of all Latine Learning, stretcheth



stretcheth out easterly on *Asia*, between the Adriatick and Tuscan Seas, and borders towards the west upon *France*, and towards the north on *Germany*, and is severed from those countries by the river *Varus*, and the mountains called *Alpes*, the rest being compassed with the Sea. It hath had seven kinds of Government, first Kings, second Consuls, third Dictators, fourth Decemviri, fifth Tribunes, sixth Emperours, seventh Popes. It flourished most in the time of Christ, and a little afterwards by means of the great and wide dominion of the mighty city of *Rome*, which then reigned as Queen of the world, over many Lands of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

This land excelleth all the lands of *Europe*, in fruitfulness and pleasantness, the inhabitants are witty, industrious, and frugal, yet hot and lascivious. And withall the men very jealous, and that taken to be not without cause. The religion there now professed, is the Popish religion, unto which they are more straightly kept by the Inquisition.

The chief Wares which are carried out of *Italy* into other Countries, are rice, silks, velvets, satins, taffaties, grograms, rasches, stamels, bum-basins, fustians, felts serving for Clokes, costly arras, gold and silver thred, allum, galls, Venetian drinking and looking-glasses. It containeth at this day the Kingdoms of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Sardinia*, the lands and patrimony of the Church so called, which the Pope posseth; the great Dukedomes  
of



of *Urbino* and *Tuscany*, the Common-wealths of *Venice*, *Genoa*, and *Luca*, and the estates of *Lumbardy*, being the Dukedomes of *Millain*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Parma*, *Monferrat*, and the Principality of *Piemont*; of all which I shall observe somewhat.

The Kingdome of *Naples* in *Italy*, is environed on all sides with the *Adriatick*, *Ionian*, and *Tuscan* Seas, excepting where it joyneth on the west to the Lands of the Church, from which separated by a line drawn from the mouth of the River *Tronto* or *Druentus*, falling into the *Adriatick*, to the spring head of *Axofenus*, it taketh up all the east of *Italy*, one thousand four hundred sixty eight miles; it hath anciently been called the Kingdome of both the *Sicilies*. The fertilest place of all *Italy*, abounding in all things necessary for life, delight, and physick. Hence are also brought the Neapolitan Horses. It hath had thirteen Princes, twenty four Dukes, twenty five Marquesses, ninety Earls, and nine hundred Barons, not Titular only, but men of great Estates; It hath had twenty six Kings of several Countries, beginning first with the Norman race, and now being in the hand of *Spain*. The disease called now the French Pox, was first in all Christendome found here. The Arms of this Kingdome are *Azure seme of Fleur de Lices*, Or, a file of three *Labels Gules*.

Its revenue is two millions and an half of Crowns, whereof twenty thousand are the Popes for



for his chief rent, and the rest so exhausted in maintaining Garrisons upon the Natives, and a strong Navy against the Turks, that the King of *Spain* receiveth not a fourth part the cost clearly. It hath twenty Arch-bishops, and one hundred twenty seven Bishops-sees.

This Crown and Kingdom hath been in long dispute between *France* and *Spain*. *Charles* the Eighth of *France* won and lost it in a Dream, so transitory was his possession of it; much blood being spilt in the quarrel. The Duke of *Guise* of the Family of *Lorraine*, now pretends a right to it, and hath attempted the Conquest of it, of late years twice, being called in by the Citizens of *Naples* in 1647. after that famous insurrection in the City of *Naples*, under *M. Fianello* the Fisherman, who led and commanded 100000 men at his beck and pleasure for 14. dayes, at the end whereof, he and his mutinous Government expired, being supposed to be poisoned by the Artifice of the *Spaniard*.

In the year 1654. the same Duke of *Guise*, having better retained in mind the Courtships of the *Neapolitans*, than his own misfortunes and his promises made at *Madrid*, where he was kept prisoner, from the time that *Naples* was reduced in 1647. equipped another Fleet from that Kingdom from *Toulon* and *Marseilles*, which narrowly escaped the *English* Fleet under General *Blake*, designed against it, and after much bad weather, landed and was defeated by the *Spanish*



Vice-roy; his Lieutenant General, Marquis *du Plessis* being killed in the place with 2000 more: and so the *French* were forced to re-imbarque, and the Expedition frustrated.

The *Spaniards* now quietly hold it from the Papacy, by a fealty Present, yearly, of a *White Horse* to his Holyness.

The Kingdom of *Sicilia* in *Italy* is situate under the fourth climate; the longest day being thirteen hours and an half; it shoots forth into the Sea with three Capes or Promontories.

The People are Ingenious, Eloquent, and Pleasant, but withall very inconstant and full of talke; they Invented *Oratory*, *Pastorall Eclogues*, Hour-glasses, with Military Engins. The Soyl is incredibly fruitfull in Wine, Oyl, Honey, Minerals of Gold, Silver, and Allum; together with plenty of Salt, and Sugar; there are also gems of Agats, and Emeralds; it yieldeth also great store of the richest Silk, hath most excellent and delicious Fruits both for tast and colour; with abundance also of all sorts of Grain. Here is the hill *Ætna*, which many have taken to be Hell, and ignorant Papists Purgatory; because of its sending forth of flames of fire, which eth brimstone there causeth. It hath many Cities, Rivers, and Lakes, of which I cannot stand to treat.

There were eight Kings of *Sicilia*, six of the first whereof were called to rule. In the year one thousand two hundred eighty one, the house of *Arragon*



*Aragon* governed it, and there hath succeeded ten Kings. It is now united to the Crown of *Spain*; the revenue is eight hundred thousand, some say a million of Ducats disbursed again on the entertainment of the Vice-Roy & defence of the Island; the Arms are four *Pallets*, *Gules Sable*, being those of *Aragon* between two *Flanches* *Argent*, charged with as many *Eg'es Sable beaked Gules*.

It hath had seven Princes, four Dukes, thirteen Marquisses, fourteen Earls, one Viscount, and fourty eight Barons; the People are *Papists*, and have three Arch-bishops, and nine Bishops.

The Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia* in *Italy*, lieth west from *Sicilie* from the neereſt point, *Cape Boy*, or *Cape Bara*.

It is diſtant about two hundred miles, it is in length one hundred eighty miles, ninety in breadth, five hundred ſixty in the circuit; and is ſituate under the fourteenth Climate, the longeſt day being fourteen houres; there is neither Wolf nor Serpent, neither venomous or hurtful beaſt, but the Fox only, and a little creature like a Spider, which will by no means endure the light of the Sun, except held by violence: Some pools it hath, very plentiful of Fiſh, but generally are ſo deſtitute of River-water, that they are ſain to keep the rain which falls in winter for their uſe in ſummer; by means whereof, and for that there is no paſſage for the Northern Winds, being obſtructed by the high Mountains



neer *Cape Lugudori*, the air is generally unheal-  
thy, if not peitential. The soil is very fertile,  
but ill manured, well stored with all sorts of cat-  
tel: the horses hereof hot, head-strong, and hard  
to be broken, but will last long: the bullocks  
naturally gentle, so that the Country-man doth  
as familiarly ride them, as they do in *Spain* on  
Mules or Asses. Here is also the beast called *Mu-  
fr nes* or *Muscridones*, found in *Corsica* also, but in  
no other part of *Europe*; somewhat resembling a  
Stagg, but of so strong an hide, that it is used by  
the *Italians* in stead of Armour; of the skin of  
which carryed to *Cordova* in *Spain*, and there  
dressed is made the right Cordovant leather: also  
there is an Herb whereof if one eat, it is said that  
he will die with laughter; the Herb being of  
such a poysonous nature, that it causeth the  
Man to die with such a convulsion of sinews,  
that he seemeth to grinn, or laugh, at the time of  
his death. The People are small of stature, their  
Complexion inclining unto swarthiness, rude in  
Manners, very slothful and rebellious, yet given  
to Hunting; their Diet mean, their Apparel in  
Townes Gorgeous, in Villages base; their Religion  
Papistically formal, little Curious, their Clergy  
being counted the most illiterate and ignorant in  
that part of the World called Christendome; it is  
now in the hands of the King of *Spain*, governed  
by a Vice-Roy, who resides at *Calaris*, and must  
of necessity be a *Spaniard*, under whom are two  
Deputies-Governours, *Spaniards* also; inferiour  
Officers



Officers of command may be of the natives: what profits arise here to the King of *Spain*, I have no where found. The arms hereof are said to be Or a cross *Gules* betwixt four *Saracens* heads Sable curled argent. There are also divers small Islands belonging thereunto. And lastly, it hath three Arch-bishops and fifteen Bishops.

The lands of the Church, or the Popes Dominions in *Italy*, lie west of the Realm of *Naples*, extended north and south, from the Adriatick to the Tuscan-Seas, bounded on the north-east with the river *Trontus*, on the south-east with the *Axofennus*, by which two it is parted from that Kingdom as on the north-west by the rivers *Poe* and *Frore*; by which it is separated from the State of *Venice*: and on the southwest by the river *Pischo*, by which it is divided from the modern *Tuscany*, or the State of the *Florentine*. It is the middle of *Italy*, having in breadth from one Sea to another, above one hundred miles, and in length above three hundred miles; the land exceeding fertile, abounding with multitudes of people, seldom consumed with wars: they are good husbands for their ground, but no tradesmen for Manufactures: there have been fifteen *Exarches* of *Ravenna* in *Romandiola*: which Province became wholly subjected to the Papacy, by the inhumane treachery of *Cesar Borgia*, Nephew, or indeed Son to Pope *Alexander* the sixth, who having waged a war, with the Nobility and States thereof, who refused his absolute So-



veraignty, fraudulently entered into a Treaty with them, whereby it was concluded as the main Article, that he never should assemble the said Estates together, they suspecting his malicious perfidiousness against them would then find an advantage of destroying them together; which nevertheless he by policy and dissimulation effected, and then murdered them; which being related to the Pope, and the perjury of his Nephew upbraided: He answered, it was not his Nephew had broke the Articles, but the Estates themselves in coming altogether, meeting there Seventeen Dukes and Marquesses of *Ferrara*: the revenue whereof was two hundred fifty thousand crowns yearly, but now it is not worth so much to the Pope: There have been also six Dukes of *Urbis*, the revenues are one hundred thousand crowns; but the chiefest glory they have, is of the City of *Rome*, sometime the Empress of the world: there are accounted to have passed in it sixty five Bishops before it usurped the spiritual supremacy over Christendom; *Bonifacius* the third, in the year of Christ six hundred and six, making the sixty sixth Bishop, so fulfilling the mark of Antichrist. *Rev.* 13. 18. of the number six hundred sixty six, which also the numeral letters make up in his arrogant Title, *Generalis VICarius Dei In terris*.

The Bishops taking this Title in the year one thousand six hundred forty four, had been one hundred seventy nine, and both added together,  
two



two hundred forty four ; and how many more they shall be, *he only knoweth, who knoweth all things* ; the ordinary temporal revenues of the Pope, are two millions of Crowns , but the extraordinary spiritual, twice as much. There were several Orders of Monks installed at several times called the Orders of Saint *Basil, Austin, Jerome, Carmelites, Crouched Fryers, Dominicans, Benedictines, Franciscans, Jesuites, and Oratorians* : And of women the Orders chiefly of *Clare* and *Bridget*, which to name onely, I think may suffice in a Treatise of this nature. The Archbishops here are forty four , The Bishops fifty seven.

The *Italian* Provinces of the State of *Venice*, lie northward of the lands of the Church from *Romandiola* to the *Alps*, bounded on the South with the Territory of *Ferrara* and the rest of *Romandiola* on the west , with the Dukedome of *Millain* on the north , with the main body of the *Alps* ; and on the east with the *Adriatick* Sea, and the river *Arfia*, by which it is parted from *Liburnia*, a *Sclavonian* Province. It abounds with wise people and fruitful Cities and Countries ; their Religion is Popish, but not so absolutely slavish as the rest. They baptize the Sea yearly, and their Duke marryeth it as often.

Their government is Aristocratical, of the Nobility ; they have had neer one hundred Dukes of *Venice* ; They have two principal orders of



Knighthood, of Saint Mark the Patron of the City, instituted one thousand three hundred thirty, and renewed one thousand five hundred sixty two. They are to be of noble blood, at least a Gentleman: their word or Motto is, *Pax tibi Marce*: the other is of the glorious Virgin, instituted one thousand two hundred twenty two: their charge is to defend the Widows and Orphans, and to procure (as much as in them is) the peace of *Italy*. The arms of the order is a purple cross between certain stars: the Habit a white Surcoat over a russet cloak, and seems to be religious as well as military: there are in this Italian part of *Venice*, two Patriarchs, and sixteen Bishops.

The *Venetians* are now, and for more then twenty years last past, have been engaged in a war against the great *Turk*, which is carried on at Sea, in the *Archipelago*, in *Dalmatia*, and most fiercely in the Isle of *Candia*, which is equally possessed by them both, with little difference of success, having been so maintained twenty four years and like to continue as many more: though the *Venetians* lost the Island and Kingdom of *Cyprus* as big again, to the said Turkish power, in *Su'tan Selym's* time, in less than half a year: This Maiden-Common-wealth, is the bulwark of Christendom.

For besides the famous Battel of *Lepanto*, where they defeated all the naval power of that Empire: in the year 1654. General *Morosini* gave

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gave them another overthrow as the Turkish Fleet was endeavouring to come out of the *Dardanelloes*, on the 14. of *July*: who lost in the fight, 16. Ships, 6. Gallies, 2. Mahoons, and many other Vessels; 4000 men taken prisoners, who were made slaves, and as many killed. Their whole Navy consisted of a hundred Ships, the *Venetians* not above fifty.

The Dukedom of *Florence* or the estate of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, is divided in the east from Saint *Peters* Patrimony by the river *Pisca*, on the west, from the Common-wealth of *Genoa*, by the river *Macra*, and the strong Fort of *Sarezana*; on the north from *Romandiola*, and *Marca Anteritana* by the *Appennine* hills: and on the south-side, it is bounded with the *Tuscan* or *Tyrrhenian* Seas: It was a while a Free-state, having Princes of the House of *Medici*, but now it is governed by the Duke of *Florence*, or great Duke of *Tuscany*, of the same Family. The length of this State is two hundred sixty miles, the breadth in some places much inferior: the only order of Knighthood here, is that of Saint *Stephen*, instituted one thousand five hundred sixty one. It is kept *August* the 6. yearly, and hath all the priviledges of them of *Malta*, upon the condition that they of the order should make a vow of charity, of continual chastity and obedience: they are to be nobly born, and in lawful wedlock; of the *Romish* Church, and without note of infamy: their Robe is of white Chamlet,



Chamlet, with a red Cross of their left side sewed upon their midday garments, or their wearing Cloaks: the number is uncertain; the great Duke is the supreme Master of it; the revenues are very great; besides the great Duke is a Merchant, and taketh Excise almost of every thing: the Arms are, Or, five *Torteaux*, *Gules*, two, two and one and one in chief, *Azure* charged with three Flower-de-luces of the first. Here are three Arch-bishops, and twenty six Bishops.

The free State of *Luca* in *Italy*, lieth betwixt the State of the great Duke, and the Commonwealth of *Genoa*; they are a free, courteous, modest People, of good judgement and discreet, wisely preserving their liberty against the strength of potent neighbours, they are industrious, also well seen in Manufactures, especially in weaving cloth of gold and silk. The Dominions of it are eighty miles, the revenue is eighty thousand crowns yearly; it can raise for war fifteen thousand foot, and three thousand horse; the Government is mixed of Aristocracy, and Democracie: the principal Magistrate, called *Gon Fulinere*, is changeable every second month, assisted by a certain and determinate number of citizens, whom they change every sixth month also, during which time they lie together in the Palace, or common-hall; their Protector is also elective, of some neighbour King or State; their Religion is Popish: they have two Bishops, onely acknowledging the Arch-bishop of *Florence* for their Metropolitan.

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The Common-wealth of *Genoa* in *Italy* lieth west of *Tuscany*, from which it is divided by the river *Macra*. They were anciently a large State, but have now onely *Liguria* and the Isle of *Corfica* in their power; the men were good warriors, Merchants, and given to usury, which they learned of the Jews. *Mr. Heylin* reporteth, that it was the saying of a merry fellow, that in Christendome there were neither Scholars enough, Gentlemen enough, nor Jews enough: not Scholars enough, for then so many would not be double or treble-beneficed: not Gentlemen enough, for then we should not have so many Pefants turn Gentlemen: nor lastly Jews enough, for then so many Christians would not turn Usurers.

The Women here are priviledged above all *Italy*, having liberty to talk with whom they will, and be courted by any that will, both publikely and privately: from hence and some other particulars, they have made this proverb, of the State of the Countrey: *Mountains without wood, Seas without fish, Men without faith, and Women without shame.* They have a Duke and eight more assistant with him, all subject to the general Councel of four hundred men: the Duke and his eight assistants hold but two years: *Spain* is their Protector, and they have one Arch-bishop, fourteen Bishops.

This Common-wealth hath maintain'd it self in perfect peace at home, and free Commerce



at Sea, by its good Government for many ages past: having sometimes been troubled by the quarrelling interests of its Neighbour potent Princes, viz. the Duke of *Savoy*, the *French*, and the Dutchy of *Millain*, belonging to the *Spaniard*. They are the King of *Spain*'s constantest Exchequer.

The State of *Lumbardy* in *Italy*, is bounded on the east with *Romandiola*, and the State or Territory of *Ferraras* on the west with that part of the *Alps* which divides *Italy* from *France*: on the north (reckoning *Marca Trevigiana* within the bounds thereof) with that part of the *Alps* which lyeth towards *Germany*: and on the south with the *Apennine*, which parteth it from *Liguria*, or the States of *Genoa*: as *Italy* is the Garden of *Europe*, so *Lumbardy* is the Garden of *Italy* for the fruitfulness.

The Dukedome of *Millain* in *Italy*, hath on the east the States of *Mantua* and *Parma*, on the west *Piemont*, and some part of *Switzerland* one of the Provinces of the *Alps*, on the north *Marca Trevigiana*, and on the south the *Apennine*, which parteth it from *Liguria* or the States of *Genoa*: It hath had several Lords and Dukes of *Millain*, accounted the chief Dukedom in Christendom, but now under the *Spaniards*: the annual rent worth eight hundred thousand Duckets: but considering all charges, the *Spaniard* is taken to lose in keeping it. The arms are Argent, a Serpent Azure crowned, Or, in his Gorge

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Gorge an infant *Gules*. There are one Arch-Bishop, six Bishops.

The title to this Dutchy was, as above, long contested for by the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, but was finally vested in the most Catholique King: during the last rupture between those two Monarchs, this was a sad Theatre of War and Bloodshed. The last parting blow, not to recite more, before the whole general peace concluded, 1659. was at the City of *Pavia*, besieged by Prince *Tho.* of *Savoy* General for the *French*, and the united strength of *Savoy* and Prince of *Modena*, which by the valour of the besieged, and the succour brought them by the Marquess of *Caracena* Governour of *Millain*, was freed after four months siege: and the two aforesaid Princes put to the rout with the loss of 3000. Men, some Cannon, Bag, and Baggage, the said Duke shot in the Arm, and the Prince thereby contracted such a Feaver, that it soon after ended him.

The Dukedome of *Mantua* in *Italy*, is bounded on the west with *Millain*; on the east with *Romandiola*, on the north with *Marca Trevigiana*, and on the south with the Dukedom of *Parma*; the Soyl is reasonable good, and yieldeth all sorts of fruits, being well manured, plentiful in Corn, Pastures, and abundance of Vines, but the Inhabitants not so civil and well bred as the rest of *Italy*, childish in their Apparel, without Manly gravity in entertainment of friends, and exacting  
all



all they can from strangers; it is a Sovereignty and hath had many Dukes thereof. The chief Order of Knighthood in these Dukedomes is of the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, instituted *Ann.* one thousand six hundred eight; it consisteth of 20 Knights, whereof the Mantuan Dukes are Sovereigns. The collar hath threds of gold, laid on with fire, and enterwoven with these words, *Domine probasti.*

To the collar are pendent two Angels supporting three drops of blood, and circumscribed, *Nil illo triste recepto.* It is accounted a great circuit, but not worth above five hundred thousand Ducats: the arms are Argent, a cross *Patee Gules* between four Eagles sable, membred of the second, under an Escuchion in fise charged quarterly with *Gules*, a Lion Or, and Or three bars Sable: here are, one Archbishop, and four Bishops.

In the year 1627. the 26 of December, Duke Vincent of Mantua deceasing without Children, the succession fell to the Duke of Nevers, a Peer of France, of the illustrious kin and family of Gonzaga; who received it, and precipitated his investiture therein, without the knowledge of the Emperour to whom that Dutchy is Feudatory. The Spaniards out of jealousy, the Savoyards out of an old pretension, seized of many places in *Montferat*, and besieged *Casal*. The Duke of Nevers garrisoned many tenable places, and joyned with the *Venetians* untill such time as the French forces arrived



arrived, who had been detained at the seige of *Rochel*, under the command of the Duke of *Crequi*, who opposed those Armies, and at last came an Army of twenty thousand out of *Germany* sent by the Emperour to assert his own Authority. By these numerous *Hofts* the Country was almost depopulated, the Churches robbed, the *Germans* being most *Lutherans*, and so enemies to the *Romish* Superstition; till at last by the powerfull instance of Cardinal *Richlein* who set up this Duke in spight of the Emperour; and to allay the greatness of the House of *Austria*; a peace was concluded at *Vienna*, (wherein the Duke of *Nevers* was established, and did his Homage) and published, just as the Armies of the *French* and their Confederates were ready to joyn in battell at the Seige of *Casal*, defended by the brave *French* Marquess *De Toyras*, who maintained the Isle of *Rhee* against the Duke of *Buckingham* newly before. This Ducall Family is now by Marriage principally allyed to the Emperour and House of *Austria*.

I shall pass by the Dukedoms of *Modena*, *Parma*, and *Mountferrat*, as being all three but small estates of *Italy*; and having but four Bishops amongst them all: the arms of *Modena* the same with the Dukedom of *Ferrara*; and the arms of *Mountferrat*, *Gules*, a chief *Argent*: thus much for *Italy*.

These three small principalities, have afforded very excellent Couragious Princes. Not to mention



mention the exploits of that renowned *Alexander Duke of Parma*, Governour of the Low-Countries for the King of *Spain* in the time of *Queen Elizabeth*; it shall suffice to say that they balance the over-growing Power of either of the Monarchs of *France* or *Spain*, siding alwayes with the weakest, lest they become a prey to the Conqueror; and to that purpose are commonly divided in the Quarrel, siding in opposition, yet exercise no Hostility upon each others Dominions. *Mountferrat* is now annexed to the Dutchy of *Mantua*, whose Duke is Prince of the same.

The Principality of *Piemont*, a part of the *Alpes*, situate at the foot of the Mount, is bounded on the east with *Millain*, and *Mountferrat*, on the west with *Savoy*, on the north with the *Switzers*, and on the south it runneth in a narrow valley to the Mediterranean, having *Mountferrat* on the one side, *Provence* and a part of the *Alpes* upon the other: it is very fertile, compared with *Savoy*, and *Switzerland*, but thought to be inferiour to the rest of *Italy*: the Arms of this Principality are *Gules*, a Cross *Argent*, charged with a Label of three points *Azure*. It is now subject to the Dukedom of *Savoy*.

This Principality hath been often made the seat of War, especially in the Reigns of *Hen. the 4.* and *Lewis the 13th.* of *France*, in the passage of their Armies into *Italy*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, who is Prince and Sovereign thereof, hard put to it,  
 most



most of his strong holds being seized while he partaked with the *Spaniard* : but since the alliance of that Duke with the *French*, it hath had a refreshment, which hath been interrupted by some intestine troubles about Religion, a great part thereof being of the Reformed Religion; witness that Massacre there, for which such liberal Collections and Contributions were made in *England* for those Protestants; in time of *Oli-ver*.

*Savoy* strictly and specially so called, is bounded on the East with *Wallisland*, and part of *Pi-cmont*, on the west with *Dan'phin* and *La Bresse*, on the south with some parts of *Dan'phine* only, and on the north with *Switzerland* and the lake of *Geneva*. The Country is altogether Hilly and Mountainous; very healthful, but not very fruitful : The Common People are naturally very dull, but the Gentry pleasant, ingenious, and civil : There have been near thirty Earls and Dukes of *Savoy* : It is a very strong place with fortifications of nature; the Revenue ordinarily a million of Crowns yearly. The onely Order of Knighthood here is that of the *Annunciado*, ordained one thousand four hundred and eight; their Collar is of fifty links, to shew the mysteries of the Virgin; at the end is her pourtraicture with the history of the Annunciation; in stead of a Motto these Letters, *F. E. R. T. i. e. Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, are engraven to every plate or link of the Collar, each link being interwoven one within another in form of a true



lovers knot ; the number of Knights is fourteen beside the Duke the Sovereign of the Order ; the Solemnity held annually on our Lady-day : the Arms are G. a crosse A. *Geneva* is a City of the Dukedome of *Savoy*, now a free State, having cast off both the Pope and their own Duke, and kept free by their neighbours jealousie each of other touching it ; the Religion is Calvinist Protestant, the Government Presbyterial, the Language the worst *French* , the People industrious , and Merchants ; their situation for neighbours advantageous thereunto.

Of the Duke and this Dutchy enough hath been said before , in the Historical description of *Mantua* and *Piedmont*, onely thus much may be added, that the present Duke is Cousin German to our Sovereign King *Charles* the Second, by his Mothers side , who is Sister to our present Queen Mother ; and that he is the powerfulest Arbitrator of the Affairs of *Italy*, and hath the peculiar stile of His Highness Royal, as a pretender to the Kingdoms of *Cyprus*, as also *Jerusalem*, and *Portugal*.

*Wallisland* reacheth from the Mountain *de Burken* to the Town of *St. Maurice* , where the hills do close and shut up the valley, which is so narrow in that place, that a bridge laid from one hill to another, ( under which the River *Rosne* doth passe ) is capable of no more than one Arch onely , and that defended with a Castle, and two strong Gates ; on other parts, it is invironed with a continual Wall of steep and horrid Mountains,



Mountains, covered all the year long with a crust of Ice, nor passable at all by Armies, and not without much difficulty by single passengers, so that no Citadel can be made so strong by Art, as this Countrey is by nature. The Valley is very fruitful in Saffron, Corn, Wine, and most delicate Fruits, having Meadows and pleasant Pastures. They have also a Fountain of Salt, and many hot Baths and Medicinal Waters; they have Cattel enough to serve them; also a wild Buck, equal to a Stag in bigness, footed like a Goat, and horned like a fallow Deer, leaping with wonderful agility, and not so easily caught, but in Summer time, for then with the heat he is blind. The People are courteous towards Strangers, but very rough and churlish towards one another: They are of the *Romish* Religion, and subject to the Bishop of *Sion*. The Deputies of the seven Resorts having not onely voices with the Cantons in his Election, but being chosen they joyn with him also in the Diets for choooling Magistrates, redressing grievances, and determining matters of State.

Of this Countrey few Military Occurrences are historified, for that it is by Nature as it is described, no way fit for the entertainment of *Mars*; and is onely a nursery, no residence for Souldiery.

*Switzerland* hath on the east side the *Grisons*, and some part of *Tyrol* in *Germany*, on the west the Mountain *Jove* and the lake of *Geneva*, which parts it from *Savoy* and *Burgundy*; on



the north *Suevia* , another Province also of the *Upper Germany* ; and on the south *Wallisland* , and the *Alpes* which borders on the Dukedome of *Millain*. It is totally in a manner over-grown with craggy Mountains, but such as for the most part have grassy tops , and in their hollowness rich Meadows and nourishing Pastures , being two hundred forty miles in length, and one hundred eighty in breadth : The Inhabitants are rich, and rugged of disposition like their Land, good Souldiers, and mercenary almost to every one ; their Religion mixed, some Papists, some Protestants-Zwinglians , yet they have agreed to tolerate one another ; their Government popular.

These People first knew their strength by the defeated Ambition of *Charles Duke of Burgundy* some Ages since, whom, after their request to him for Peace, which he would not admit without Subjection , intending also to swallow *Italy*, they utterly overthrew at the Battel of *Nancy* ; but *Francis* the first of *France* made them know they were not invincible, at the Battel of *Serifolles* in the Dutchy of *Millain* , where he slew near 20000 of them, and brought down their stomachs. They are now the best strength the Kings of *France* have for Infantry, of which there is a constant standing Force maintained ; but so Mercenary , that upon any failure of their Pay, their cry, grown into a Proverb, is, *No Money, no Switzer*. The Cantons of the two different persuasions *Roman* and *Zwinglian*,



*Zwinglian*, were lately at feud, and several skirmishes happened to the Breach of the Confederacy and Union, but all was at last Compos'd by the mediation of the *French* Ambassadors; no lesse a Person then the Duke of *Longoville*, being employed in that affair, to prevent the designs, and intrigues of the *Spaniard* and the Pope, who promoted that difference.

The Country of the *Grisons* is bounded on the east with the Country of *Tyrol*, with *Switzerland* on the north, with *Suevia* and a part of the *Switzers*, on the south with *Lombardy*, on the west a very Mountainous and barren Land: the People now Protestant, their Government popular; in these *Alpine* parts there are two Arch-bishops, thirteen Bishops.

This Countrey is modernly called the *Valto-line*, being the passage out of the Emperour's Hereditary Countrey in *Germany*, into *Italy*, and therefore anxiously and jealously look'd upon by both the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, lest the *Spaniard* should have it open for any assistance, suddenly to overwhelm the Princes thereof: upon which account these *Grisons* suffered by both Armies in the business of *Mantua* aforesaid; but in that Peace were re-established in their own Signiory as it now continues, more out of others distrust then its own impregnability.

In this Country of the *Grisons* some thirty years agoe a Mountain by an Earth-quake fell and covered a Village called *Pelura*, burying



the Town and Inhabitants together in its ponderous Sepulchre, so irrecoverably, that not the Cry of any of those miserable persons was ever heard, and were swallowed up quick in that terrible manner.

*France* hath always been held the principal and worthiest Kingdome of all Christendome; it is bounded on the east with *Germany*, and southward with the *Mediterranean* Sea, south-east with the *Alps*, and on the north with the *British* Sea. It is very fruitful in all sorts of grain, and whatsoever is needful for the maintenance of life, especially it hath great abundance of wines, wherewith many other Lands are also served. It is divided into many great Dukedoms and Provinces, it hath in it also divers great, mighty, and famous Cities; the People are heady; but ingenious, and good Warriours. The Government is meerly Regal, and at the pleasure of the Prince, of which it hath had many great and powerful ones: The Religion of the Land is Popish, but there are many Protestants there, who although they have been greatly persecuted, yet sometimes their number hath indulged them in the exercise thereof: The chief Orders of Knighthood yet extant here, are, first of *St. Michael*, instituted one thousand four hundred and nine. It consisted first of thirty persons, but after, of three hundred: the Habit of the order, a long Cloak of white Damask, down to the ground, with a border interwoven with cockleshells of gold, interlaced and furred with *Ermins*,  
with



with a Hood of Crimson Velvet, and a long tippet about their necks; they wear a Collar woven with Cockle-shells: the word *Immensi tremor oceani*; the Picture of S. *Michael* Conquering the *Divel* was annexed to the Collar, the Seat thereof, antiently, Saint *Michael's* mount in *Normandy*, and the day Saint *Michael's* day. Secondly, of the Holy Ghost, ordained one thousand five hundred seventy nine. The order of St. *Michael* is to be given to none but such as were dignified with this, whereunto none were to be admitted, but such as could prove their Nobility by three descents: their Oath, to maintain the Romish Catholick Religion, and persecute all opponents to it: their Robe, a black velvet mantle, pourtrayed with Lillies and flames of gold, the Collar of Flower-de-luces, and flowers of gold, with a Cross, and a Dove appendent to it: The Arms of *France* are Azure three Flower-de-luces Or; it hath seventeen Arch-Bishops, one hundred and eight Bishops, and one hundred thirty two thousand Parishes.

The *Pyrenean* hills are only a bound between *France* and *Spain*, two potent Kingdoms; the whole length, not reckoning in the windings and turnings, affirmed to be eighty *Spanish* Leagues at three miles to a League: the People barbarous, but of what Religion my Author saith not: It may be, he esteemed them so barbarous, that he thought they could live without any Religion at all.

The Kingdom of *France* hath been Govern-



ed, and possessed by three several Races of Princes since the failure of the Issue of *Charlemayn*, the last of whose name *Chilperick* the fourth was deposed, first by the Pope, and then by the common Consent of Parliament: and *Pepin* the Great, Son of the Mayre of the Pallace (which Officer a long space, of 120 years and upwards, had successively mannaged the State both for Peace and War) was advanced to the Crown, which after a long descent vested in the name of *Valois*: which for some centuries of years, and during the Wars with *England*, valiantly and prudently swayed the Sword and Scepter. This line was extinct almost in memory in the Person of *Henry* the 3. of *France*, stabbed at the Siege of *Paris* by a *Jacobine* Monk, when by vertue of the *Salique* Law, which admits of no Females to the Crown, it devolved after a long and bloody war, worse then their three Civil Wars concerning Religion, (the Head of the Protestant Armies being this very Prince, ) to *Henry* of that name the fourth, of *Bourbon*. This was a Son of *Valour*, the Great Captain, who by assistance of *Queen Elizabeth*, by some Forces under the Earl of *Essex*, broke that abominable League of the *Guistsans* against him, and established his Throne: and preparing for some great design, was stabbed by one *Francis Ravilliac* in his Coach in the Streets of *Paris*. His Son *Lewis* the 13 succeeded, in whose Reign, in the year 1627. was that unfortunante Expedition of the *Eng'ish* to the Isle of *Rhee*, in relief of the



the *Rochellers*: where, the *French* taking advantage; the *English*, as they were retreating after four Months Continuance in that Island, defying the whole strength of *France* (but in vain besieging the strong Citadel of *St. Martins*) were at last ventured on as they were passing over a Cawsey to their Ships. On both sides this way there were Salt-pans, the way it self broad enough but for four Men a Breast, where they were put unto some Confusion, and a great many perished in the Salt-pans; but the Van that had passed resolutely returning to the assistance of those Companies in the Reer thus endangered: the *French*, their first fury being over, fled back over the same Cawsey with more Confusion than the *English* were driven before, and durst never attempt any further upon them, but permitted them, and gladly too, to embarque, where the Duke of *Buckingham* stayed eight dayes, resolving to do something more if the supply under the Earl of *Holland* had come sooner. This Invasion of the *English* put the *French* into another pannick Fear of their Victorious Armes; but Providence, and the Policy of Cardinal *Richlein* secured them, by whose Conduct the Raig of this Prince was very fortunate, though embroyled in a War with *Spain* and the House of *Austria*, for some years before his death, which a while after the decease of the said *Lewis* 14, and Cardinal *Richlein*, by the prudence of Cardinal *Mazarine* was Concluded in a Peace and Marriage betwixt *Lewis* the 14. present King  
of



of *France*, and the *Infanta* of *Spain*, by which Treaty, *France* gained some Provinces, and since by the Surrender of the Duke of *Lorrain*, is possessed also of that Sovereignty. The Nobility are Couragious and valiant, but the Plebe or Peasants the most abject heart-less People in the World; the Gentry also of a like temper with the Nobility, so that if they have no War abroad to spend that fury, they will waste it among themselves in intestine troubles, as long Experience hath demonstrated it.

*Spain* is severed from *France* by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, on all other sides it is environed with the Sea: it containeth at this day divers Kingdoms; One, *Goths*: Two, *Navars*. There have been fourty one Kings: The Arms are *Gules* a Carbuncle nowed, Or. The chief Order of Knighthood was of the Lilly, their Blazon a pot of Lillies with the pourtraicture of the Virgin ingraven upon it; their Duty, to defend the Faith, and daily to repeat certain *Ave Maries*: Third, *Biscay*, and *Empascon*, it hath had nineteen Lords: Their Arms Argent, two Wolves Sable, each of them in his mouth a Lamb of the second. Four, *Leon* and *Oviedo*, hath had thirty Kings; The Arms are Argent, a Lion passant crowned, Or; Five, *Gallicia* hath had ten Kings: the Arms *Azure* semee of Cressets ficed, a Chalice crowned, Or; Six, *Corduba* hath had twenty Kings; the Arms Or, a Lion *Gules* armed and crowned; of the first a border, *Azure* charged with eight Towers Argent: Seven, *Granado* hath had twenty Kings,

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Kings, the Arms Or, a Pomgranate slipped, Vert: Eight, *Murcia*; Nine, *Toledo*, hath had eleven *Moorish* Kings: Ten, *Castile* hath had twenty Kings; the Order of Mercy is the chief Order here: their Arms are a Cross Argent, and four Beads, *Gules* in a field, Or; their Habit white: the rule of their Order, that of St. *Augustine*: their Duty was to redeem Christians taken by the *Turks* with such Money as was bestowed upon them: Eleven, *Portugal* hath had twenty one Kings; the principal order of Knighthood here, are, first of *Avis*, wearing a green Cross; second of *Christ*, instituted one thousand three hundred twenty one: their Robe is a black Cassock under a white Surcoat, wherewith a red Cross stroked in the midst with a white line: their duty, to expel the *Moors* out of *Boetia* the next neighbour to *Portugal*: the Arms of this Kingdom are Argent on five Escouchins *Azure*, as many *Besants* in Saltire, of the first pointed fable, within a border *Gules*, charged with seven Towers, Or: Twelve, *Aragon* hath had twenty Kings: the Order of Knighthood is of *Mintsea*, their Robe a red Cross upon their breast; the Arms Or, four *Pallets* *Gules*: All these, but *Portugal* and *Navar*, are united in one Monarchy of the King of *Spain*: their Religion is Popish, whereunto they are kept by the violence of the Inquisition. The Land yields all sorts of Wines, Oyles, Sugar, Grain, Mettals, as Gold, and Silver: it is fertile enough for the Inhabitants, whose ambitions for the most part are base, the meanest



est proud, the best superstitious and hypocrites; many of them lascivious, yet good Souldiers, by patience in enduring hunger, thirst, labour. The King is not rich, by reason of his great expences to keep his Dominions, in which he hath eleven Arch-bishops : fifty two Bishops.

This Kingdome of *Spain* is risen to this grandeur and united strength within the Memory of our Grandfathers. *Ferdinand* King of *Aragon*, by his valour in vanquishing the *Moors*, and expelling them out of *Spain*, and his prudence and happiness in marrying with the Heir of the Kingdome of *Castile*, made it of many one entire Realm. The wealth of the *Indies* by the offer and fortunate discovery of *Columbus*, being thrown as an addition to his Felicity. This was further aggrandized and increased by the Marriage of his Heir *Joan* to the House of *Austria*, who by a late Marriage with the Heir of *Burgundy*, was reckoned the most considerable Prince in *Europe*. This was *Philip*, the first of that name, King of *Castile*, Son to *Maximilian* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, Duke of *Burgundy*; and from which Marriage with *Joan* descended *Charles* the fifth, Emperour of *Germany*, who had Issue *Philip* the second, King of *Spain*, who, by pretence of a Right by his Wife, and by Force of Arms, wrested *Portugal* from the right Heir, the House of *Braganza*; This *Philip* long Coveted an universal Empire, and for which ambition many thousand lives, and more hundred thousand pounds drawn from his inexhaustible

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Mines have been expended. His War in the Low-Countries against the United Provinces which revolted from him, lasted above 80. years, during which time He had several ruptures, with the *French* and *English*, both being his constant Enemy all Queen *Elizabeths* Reign.

Yet since the Peace of the United Provinces, he hath been as hard put to it as before; his Provinces in the Low-Countries much harassed, and his Forces over-powered by the united *French* and *English* Forces, sent by *Oliver Cromwell*, to attacke him there, while a Fleet was sent to the *West Indies*, to seize his Mines, that his Treasure, by the great charge, difficulty, and danger, in bringing it from thence, was neer exhausted; so that a Peace was very requisite for him, whereby he regained *Catalonia*, who revolted at the same time, in the year 1640. with *Portugal*, and hath advantage of employing his Armies solely against that Kingdome; but it is not to be doubted with but little success, so that he will be constrained to abandon his pretences, as he did to the *Hollander*. He hath quitted the Provinces of *Artois* and *Henault* in *Flanders*, and the County of *Russillon* to the *French*, as Dower with his Daughter.

*England* together with *Scotland*, on the north part thereof, maketh the greatest Island of *Europe*, and the richest in the World, situated in a very temperate Soil and wholesome Air, and exceeding fruitful in Wheat and other grain; hath many pleasant Rivers, plentifully stored with Fish,



Fish, excellent Havens both commodious and safe, Mines of Silver, Lead, Iron, especially of fine Tinn; bearing fine Wool, of which is made Cloth that serves not onely themselves, but is also transported into other parts: their chief City is *London*, the Inhabitants are brave Warriors both at Sea and Land, and many of them learned and witty: The Orders of Knighthood are, of *St. George*, or of the Garter; there are twenty six Knights of it, whereof the King of *England* is the Sovereign: the Ensign is a blew Garter, buckled on the left leg, on which these words are embroidered, *Hony soit qui mal y pense*: about their necks they wear a blew Ribond, at the end of which hangeth the Image of *Saint George*, upon whose day the Order is for the most part celebrated. Secondly of the Bath, instituted one thousand and nine. They use to be created at the Coronation of Kings and Queens, and the installing of the Prince of *Wales*: Their duty, to defend true Religion: Widows, Maids, Orphans, and to maintain the Kings Rights: the Knights thereof distinguished by a red Riband, which they wear ordinarily about their necks, to difference them from Knights Batchelours, of whom they have in all places the precedence, unless they be also the Sons of Noble-men, to whom the Birth gives it before all Orders. Thirdly of Baronets, an hereditary Honour: the Armes are *Mars*, three *Lions passant gardant Sol*.

This Kingdome famous for Warlike Exploits  
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abroad ( there being no Nation in the known world, but where their dreadful Arms have been carried, witness our *Holy-Land* Expeditions, our Atchivements in *Spain*, several Times; our Conquests in *France*, our defence of the *Netherlands*, our Triumphs over *Scotland*, and subduing of *Ireland* : our Naval Power not less formidable, in 88. and lately with the stubborn *Dutch*, whom for all our more than uncivil Broyls we humbled into an intreaty of Peace,) was infinitely more terrible to it self, in the late Convulsion and Subversion of the Laws and Government by a fatal Quarrel of the Parliament with the King. A Prince no doubt of the greatest vertues, piety and abilities that ever Swayed this Scepter : nor could the Malignity of our Distempers have seized one of a sounder Constitution, as to Honour, Conscience, Clemency, Justice, or what ever good quality is requisite for a King : being absolutely the best of all the Princes that ever Reigned in this Island. It will be alike grievous and tedious, to relate the Miseries of this unnatural War, the Battels, Seiges, and Surrenders that happened therein : It will be too much to say, that after a bloody Contest, the King was worsted, and with him the Laws, and afterwards, by his own rebellious and traitorous Subjects brought to a new unparallel'd High Court of Justice, and by Sentence thereof, beheaded before his own Court-Gates at *White-Hall*, *January 30. 1648.*

By the perpetration of this Murder, and by a thing



thing called an Act of Parliament, Monarchy seemed to be actually dissolved, it being made Treason to Proclaim the Prince, or any other Person, King or Queen of *England*. All Empires have their certain periods and measures of Time, at the Expiration whereof, they tast of that Vicissitude and Change to which all other sublunary things are more frequently subject. This Monarchy had lasted, without any great alteration, in a direct Line ( the Name only changed from *Plantagenet*, which begun in *Henry* the second (who restored the *Saxon* Line, to *Towlor*, in the Person of *Henry* the seventh) ( who united the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* ) after to *Stuart*, in the Person of King *James*, who united the two Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland*, and continuing, and long may it, in our present Sovereign ) six hundred years and upwards, till this fatal Revolution was come when we were under an Anarchy, no Government at all in reality. There are reckoned, during this *interregnum*, no less then seventeen Forms of Authority we were under, in the space of eleven years, betwixt the Parliament, Protector, and Army.

In the year 1651, our present Sovereign, to regain his Right, entered *England* from *Scotland*, (where *Cromwell* had prevailed, and very like to carry all before him) and got a start of three dayes march, and came to *Worcester*, where he was not long after defeated, but most miraculously escaped into *France*, where Divine Providence



vidence preserved him safe, and after many strange over-turnings; (after we had been ridden by a *Rump* of a Parliament, and tyrannised over in our Lives and Estates by the Protector *Oliver Cromwell*, (who by wicked means had served himself into the Supreme Power,) and wearied with the lording Insolencies of an Army) by the Conduct of General *Monk*, returned him in Honour and safety to his Kingdomes, and his Kingdomes to Peace and Prosperity on his most happy Birth-day, *May* 29. 1660. since which His Majesty is most happily Married to the *Infanta* of *Portugal*, and such an alliance made, as will be most beneficial to the Trade, and consequently promote the Glory of these Nations.

*Scotland*, invironed with the Sea, except on the south side, where it bordereth with *England*, is not so fruitful, yet hath of all things enough to sustain it self; the head-City, is *Edenborough*. *Scotland* giveth many sorts of course Woollen, Cloth, Wool, Mault, Hides, Fish. The principal Order of Knighthood here, is that of *St. Andrew*. The Knights did wear about their necks a Collar interlaced with Thistles, with the picture of *St. Andrew* appendent to it. The Motto is,

*Nemo me impune lacesset.*

Secondly of *Nova Scotia*, ordained by King *James*, one thousand six hundred twenty two, hereditary; but the Knights thereof distinguished by a Riband of Orange Tawney: the Arms of the Kingdome are *Sol*, a Lion Rampant, *Mars*

D

within



within a double *Tressure* counter-flowered.

Little can be said of *Scotland*, because its story is all one with *England*, as to latter Times. But be it remembred, that soon after the union of the two Kingdoms was dissolved by dividing the Head thereof by the hand of Violence, that Realm was totally Conquered by the *English*, which all the *English* Prowess and valour of our Ancestors could never effect. This was atchieved by the incomparable Felicity and conduct of the thrice renowned General *Monck*, who in 1653. marched over Hills, Rocks, and *Præcipices*, into the furthest Northern parts of *Scotland*, and there forced General *Middleton* to fight, where the said *Middleton* was overthrown, and the whole Countrey thereupon submitted to the Conquerour.

*Ireland* is full of brooks, marshes, waters and woods, hath good pasture, and abundance of tame and wilde beasts, but little grain: the Inhabitants are rude and wilde People, yet through the conversation and Government of the *English* are daily more and more brought to Civility; the air here is very temperate, cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter than in *England*: the Arms of *Ireland* are *Azure*, an Harp Or, stringed Argent.

This Kingdom was never in a better constitution of Government as to appearance, than in the beginning of our Troubles in 1639. by the prudent steerage of the Earl of *Strafford* Deputy thereof, but in 1640. the 23. of *October*,  
such



such a sudden and bloody Rebellion broke out; that from that day to the 25. of *March 1641.* but five months, there are reckoned 150000. Protestants slain and murdered by the Catholick confederate Rebels. After many Combats and change of Fortune and Governors in that Kingdom, it was by *Ireton*, *Cromwel's* Son in Law, totally reduced, and the prime ringleaders of the Rebellion (with *Sir Phelim O Neale* of the Family of *Tyrone*, their *Generalissimo*) deservedly executed.

The Isles belonging to Great Brittain are the *Surlings* or *Scillies*, *Garnesey*, *Jarsey*, *Wight*, *Anglesey*, *Man*, *Hebrides*, *Orkneys*, and many others. All which three Kingdoms and Islands aforesaid, make up one Realm, restored to the Government of his most Sacred Majesty *Charles the second*, whom God long preserve. Their Religion is Protestant; their Church Government by Gods mercy, again Episcopal.

The Low Countries contain seventeen Provinces, the Dukedoms of *Erabant*, *Gaelderland*, *Lymburge*, and *Luxemburge*; the Counties of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Utrecht*, *Henault*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Namen*, *Zutphen*, the Marquisate of the *Holy Empire*, the Lordships of *Freeze-land*, *Mechlen*, *Overyssel* and *Graving*; All which are Lands above measure well tilled and inhabited, containing two hundred and eight Cities, fortified with Walls and Ditches, and about six thousand three hundred Villages, with Parish-Churches, beside



the Castles, Forts, and Noble-Mens Houses, which are almost infinite in number. This Land is watered with many excellent Rivers, as the *Rhine*, the *Mosa*, the *Mand*, the *Scheld*, and others. It hath also many commodious Sea-Havens, abounding in Ships, and very skilful and expert Mariners and Pilots, as by their Navigations may appear, whereby they have compassed, as it were, the whole World. The Inhabitants are also very valiant, and notable Warriours, as well by Sea as by Land, as their Enemies themselves will witness. They are excellently well skilled in all cunning and handy-crafts. Many attribute unto them the Invention of the Sea-Compass, as also the Needle, and laudable Art of Printing Books: they send abroad into other parts all sorts of Linnen and Woollen-Cloth; Camerick, Pasement-lace, of Gold, Silver and Silk, Tassata, Wrought Velvet, Grograms, Sayes, whole and half Velvet Bags, Silk Laces, Say, and Linnen. All manner of twined Thred, wrought Silk, refined Sugar, prepared Buff, and Ox-hides, as also Spanish Leather; Pictures, Books, Cables, Ropes, and other Ship-furniture; Cards, Pins, and all kind of Mercery; dried and salt Fishes, Herrings, Butter, Cheese, and Bisket; the People are of the Reformed Religion, except the *Spanish* Provinces, and they are *Papists*; they suffer any Religion among them: the principal Order of Knight-hood ordained by these Princes, is that of the Golden



Golden Fleece, instituted one thousand four hundred thirty nine; ordained, as some conceive, from *Gideons* Fleece: Their Habit is, a Collar of Gold interlaced with Iron, seeming to strike fire out of a Flint, Or; *Ex ferro flammam* being the word, at the end whereof hung the Faison'd Or, or a Fleece of Gold; the King of *Spain* may now make as many of them as he please. There are in these parts three Arch-bishops, fifteen Bishops.

These Provinces have been Governed by several distinct Sovereigns, as the Dukes of *Braabant* and *Guelderland*, Earls of *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Henault* and *Zeland*, &c. All which by several Marriages of the Co-heirs, for want of Issue-male, at last devolved the entire Sovereignty into the House and Family of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, the Male-line whereof expiring, the Heir General Married with *Maximilian* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, in the time of *H. 7.* and conveyed these seventeen Provinces to her Son *Philip* the first of *Spain*, by Marriage with *Joan*, Daughter and Heir of *Castile* and *Aragon*, in whose Posterity they continue; the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, in his division of his Estates, leaving these to his Son *Philip* the second, who by the Tyranny of the Duke of *Avila*, and the Establishing the Inquisition, and a bloody Council, like our High Courts of Justice, contrary to the Fundamental Laws of those People, so alienated the Affection of those Provinces, that they (the



most of them) revolted, and being Headed and led by *William* Prince of *Aurange* Count of *Nassen*, and a Feudatory Subject of *Burgundy*, shook off the yoke of *Spain*, and declared themselves a Free Estate; for that the King of *Spain* had forfeited his Right, Title and Authority over them.

The Wars thereupon are so famous both for the length, vigourousness, and policy thereof, both in Battels and Seiges, it becoming a Trade in which most of the young Gallants of all Nations were bred, and also for the renown of those Captain Generals on both sides, such as Prince *William* (assassinated by a *Burgundian*) Prince *Maurice* and Prince *Frederick* Grandfather to this prince of *Aurange* on the Estates side (who were mainly supported by the *English*, and by their blood raised to this Grandeur, and partly also by the *French*;) and *Alexander* prince of *Parma*, natural Son to *Charles* the fifth, and the Marquiss of *Spinola*, on the King of *Spain*s, who by more moderation and Arms regained some provinces of the Defection: but seven of them, to wit, *Holland*, *Zeland*, and *Utrecht*; and *Overyssel*, part of *Brabant*, and most part of *Guelderland*, and *Zuysen* could never be reduced, but after a War of 80. years, he was constrained to acknowledge them a Free State or Commonwealth, now Governed in Common by the States General, and in particular, by the Estates of each individual Province.

This



This peace was concluded on at *Munster* in 1647. to the great content of the *Spaniard*, who was embroiled in a fierce War against the *French*, who therefore mightily obstructed the proceeding thereof; but after this calm there arose such a Tempest at Sea, that had neer sunk them to their former condition of the distressed Estates; by a difference between the up-start Common-wealth of *England* and them, concerning Traffique and Sovereignty of the Sea. The usurping Protector after six terrible Naval Fights, to secure his invasion of the Government granted them peace in 1653. which hath been better confirmed by our Sovereign *Charles* the second since his Restitution, of which they seemed to be as exceedingly and pompously (during his stay in their countrey just before his happy return) as concernedly joyous. Of the ten other provinces belonging to the *Spaniard*, two of them *Artois* and *Henault*, are conveyed and transferred to the *French*, in portion for the late Marriage: and a part of *West-Flanders*, in which is seated that memorable and well fortified Port of *Dunkirke*, at present acknowledgeth the Dominion of the Crown of *England*, being put into *English* Hands during the Usurpation in 1658. after the joynt Conquest of it by their, and the *French* Forces the same year.

*Germany* is one of the greatest Provinces in *Europe*, (and is in the midst thereof) bounded



on the East with *Hungaria* and *Polonia*; on the South with *Italy* and *Bolonia*; on the West with *France*; and on the North with the North-Sea, and with the Sea called *Mare Balticum*. In the midst whereof lieth *Bohemia*, wherein stands *Prague*, where the Emperour commonly keeps his Court; It is adorned with magnificent Towers, well fortified, and furnished with such a number of Castles, and Villages, such abundance of People, and with such Politique Government, that she may compare with any. The Soil is fruitful both in Corn and Wine; it hath many Navigable Rivers, stored with plenty of Fishes, most excellent Fountains, and hot Bathes, Mines of Gold, Silver, Tin, Copper, Lead, and Iron; it hath very Learned Men, skilful in all Sciences and Mechanick Arts: The Religion is here very diverse: for there being many free Provinces, some are Papists, some Protestants; and of these again, some Calvinists, some Lutherans: There are six Arch-Bishops, and thirty four Bishops.

The Wars of *Germany*, ushered in by the Comet or Blazing-Star in 1618, have had dire and prodigious effects; first the Prince Elector *Palatine* undertaking the Crown of *Bohemia*, was worsted at *Prague*; and the King of *Denmark* seconding him, was likewise brought very low by Count *Tilly* the Emperour's General, and glad to accept of a Peace upon hard terms; when in 1629 enters *Gustavus Adolphus* the King of *Sweden*, whose victorious Armes conquered



quered Tilly at the Battel of *Leipsick*, and presently over-run all *Germany*, defeated the Emperours next General *Wallestein* Duke of *Freidland* at *Lutzen*, where, notwithstanding he was killed, his Army had the Day; of whom it was said, that *Before Death, in Death, and after Death he was victorious*. At the Battel of *Nordlingen* the Fortune of the *Suedes* failed, a great slaughter being made on them by the Imperial Army, and so a Peace was afterwards patched, and again interrupted, till the solemn and general *Pacification* at *Munster*; since which time, the Princes and People have been in quiet. The Prince Elector *Palatine* losing the one half of his Estate, as forfeited to the Emperour, who hath invested the Duke of *Bavaria*, the Electors neereft kinsman, in the upper *Palatinate*.

*Denmark* and *Norway* are very great Regions, bordering southward upon *Germany*; they extend toward the north to seventy one degrees and thirty minutes, north Latitude; towards the east they border upon *Sweden*, and on the west and north-side they are invironed with the Sea; they at this time are under the Government of one King, who is Lord of *Seland*, *Greenland*, *Hitland* and *Gothland*. These Kingdomes afford unto other Lands Oxen, Barley, Mault, Stock-fish, Tallow, Sand, Nuts, Hides, Goat-skins, Masts, Deals, Oaken-boards, Wood to burn, *Pitch*, Tarr, Brimstone, and the like: their Religion is the *Lutherans*.

The



The chief Order of Knighthood in it is that of the *Elephant*, their Badge a Collar powdered with *Elephants*, towered, supporting the Kings Arms, and having at the end the Picture of the *Virgin Mary*. The Arms of the Land are, Quarterly Or, three Lions passant, Vert, crowned, of the first, for the Kingdome of *Denmark*, and two *Gules*, a Lion rampant; Or, crowned and armed, of the first in the Paws, a *Dansk hatchet*; Argent, for the Kingdome of *Norway*; there are two Arch-Bishops, thirteen Bishops.

This King is allyed to the Crown of *England*; Queen *Ann*, Wife to King *James*, being Aunt to this present King *Frederick*. Twice in twenty years (not to mention other Wars before) hath this Crown been endangered by the *Swedes*, but more neerly in 1657, and 8, when the King of *Sweden*, *Carolus Gustavus* being drawn out of *Poland* to prevent the *Dane*, then in Arms against him, with strange success almost overrun his Countrey. In a most hard Winter, he passed his Arms and Canon over the Sea, from the Continent unto the Island of *Funen*, where he overthrew the *Dane*, took *Cronenburg Castle*, which Commanded the *Sound*, and at last laid Seige to *Copenhaguen*, the chief City of *Denmark*, where, attempting a Storm by night, he was repulsed, with the loss of three thousand Men; and, soon after, the *Hollanders*, with a Fleet, in spight of his Navy, and the said Castle, entered, and relieved the Town; with Conceit  
whereof,



whereof, and a violent Feaver, the said King not long after deceased: and the *Danes*, in gratitude and Honour of their King *Frederick*, who had so bravely defended and stood by them, consented to make that Kingdome hereditary, (as now it is established, all the Estates having done Homage) which before was onely Elective: the Family of this King afore, injoying onely the Crown of *Norway* by descent and inheritance. This Prince suffered much: for, siding with the *Dutch* against the *English*, in the late difference, seizing there twenty of our Merchant-men, on pretence of his Aunts Dower, but was forced at last to make recompense for the dammages, which the *Dutch* undertook for him.

*Sweden* is a great and mighty Kingdome, bordering on the East upon *Muscovia*, on the south upon the *Baltick* Sea and *Denmark*; on the West upon *Norway*: and on the North upon the *Finmark* and the *Zurick* Sea. The Merchandises it selleth are Copper, Iron, Lead, costly Furrs, Buff, and Ox-hides, Goat-skins, Tallow, Pitch, Barley, Mault, Hazel-nuts, and such like things: their Religion is *Lutheran*: the Arms of the Kingdom Azure, three Crowns, Or: It hath two Arch-Bishops, eight Bishops.

It is a wonder, and Men can scarce comprehend, how this Nation is come to this greatness, to make War in so many parts of *Europe*, being to pass over the Sea: or how they get so many Men in Arms, the Dominions thereof  
being



being large, but not populous, so that there never came from thence, sixty thousand Men. It was reported that many Women in Mens clothes supplied their places, and fought like *Amazons*. The beginning of this upstart greatness, was from *Charles Duke of Sunderman*, who being Uncle to *Sigismund*, King of *Sweden* by Descent, and of *Poland* by Election, upon his seating himself in that Kingdom, and constituting his Uncle Vice-Roy of his Native Kingdome of *Sweden*; he, with the consent of the Senators, assumes the Crown, and maintaines it against his Nephew; whereupon ensued divers Battels, the Usurper waisting over his *Swedens* into *Poland*; and beginning an offensive War: when he dying, his Son, the Great *Gustavus*, prosecuted it afresh, till after various Successes a Truce was concluded on; before the expiration of which, he fell with that strange success into *Germany* before said. After his death, his Daughter *Christina* was Crowned, and Reigned seventeen years, when another occasion of War hapning, they judging her not capable to mannage it, procured her to renounce her right to the Crown, and resign it to her kinsman *Carolus Gustavus*, who with a powerfull Army invaded *Poland*, prompted thereunto by Cardinal *Mazarine*, and the Usurping Protector of *England*, who by an Ambassador *Mr. Whitlock*, projected that Invasion, to keep the Arms of the House of *Austria* in suspence and attendance of the issue of that War, which were



were raised to the assistance of the *Spaniards*, then in War with both *French* and *English*. *Carolus* ~~Ca-~~  
~~stratus~~ dying, as aforesaid, the Crown is placed on the head of his Son *Charles*, (a Child of five years old,) by his Wife, the Daughter of the Duke of *Halsceyn*: Of their late Conquests, within these forty years, there remains to that Crown, all *Pomerania*, and the Arch-Bishoprick of *Bremen* in *Germany*, besides other less Provinces gained from the *Dane*, and several Islands in the *Baltick* Sea; with *Riga*, the chief City of *Liesland*, a wealthy Maritime City, being seated as the Grand Emporium of the more remote *North-east* Countreys, as *Russia*, &c. and was the onely Port of Trade thither, before the passage about the *North-Cape* to *Arch-Angel* was found out. The *Swede* (a miracle) is now in full peace with all his Neighbours; but no doubt according to Custom, is contriving another Invasion upon some of his Neighbours.

*Russia* is the last Region towards the East in *Europe*, a good part of it is *Asia*, it is bounded on the North with the Frozen Sea, on the East with *Tartaria*, on the West it borders upon *Livonia*, and on the Realm of *Sweden*, and on the South with the Sea called *Mare Caspium*; the greatest part is extreme cold, but for the help of the Inhabitants, Nature hath stored it with *Furs*, *Sables*, white *Fox*, *Martins*, and other commodities, as *Cattell*, *Corn*, and *Fruit*: the whole Region is subject to the Empe-  
 rour



our of *Russia*, a vast tract, and as wilde a Govern-  
ment.

The people are base, ignorant, and contentious, and foolishly superstitious; after the *Greek Church*, they deny the proceeding of the holy Ghost, they bury their dead upright, with many other Ceremonies: *Muscovia* is the Seat of the Empire. The Countrey affords very good flax, and hoops to make casks, and ropes, and store of hides as well of Oxen as of Elks, much salt-fish, and whales grease; the Arms are Sable, a partel open of two leaves and as many degrees, Or. Here is one Patriarch, two Arch-Bishops, eighteen Bishops.

The Emperour hereof is the onely Tyrant for Government, in *Europe*, and the people more absolute slaves than in *Turkey*, which makes them though perpetually in War with the *Tartars*, and every other year with the *Polanders*, no better Souldiers; Slavery begetting in them mean and abject Spirits, so that of many years they have effected nothing considerable, save the taking in of the City and Dutchy of *Smolensk*, in the year 1654. taken from them thirty years before; where upon their besieging of it with an Army of an hundred thousand men, they were besieged themselves with an Army of *Poles*, not above ten thousand in the open fields, and were forced upon hard conditions to render themselves; for which the *Russian General* and his Son, lost their heads at their return to

*Musca*



*Musco.* They attempted *Riga* also, in 1657. from the *Swedes*, but even as the place was by Famine and Scarcity of men ready to Capitulate, the Emperour in despair, broke up his Siege, and departed. A peace is now concluded this year 1662. at *Stockholm*, by the *Russian* Ambassadors sent thither in most solemn manner: But the *Poles* and they, are still at War with mutual success; some fifty years ago, the *Pole* (in behalf of *Demetrius* a counterfeit Emperour) made an in-road into *Russia*, of above 1200. miles length, and was posselt of the City of *Musco*, which by the valour and Conduct of one Colonel *Hamilton* a *Scot*, was rescued, and the *Poles* glad to depart, whose reward (of the greatness whereof he was so confident, as that to make himself capable thereof, he turned *Russian* and renounced his Religion,) was but neglect, and jealous distrust of his abilities. This Emperour is likewise forced to keep a constant Army of fifty thousand men, to attend the *Tartars* and *Cossacks* bordering upon his Kingdom of *Asiatican*, who every year invade him, and make incursions some hundreds of miles, when in their return with their spoil and booty the *Russian* either way-lays or overtakes him, and gives Battle. If the *Russian* prevail, he enters their Countrey and makes havock, with Fire and Sword; if not, the *Tartar* keeping what he has plundered, is content to leave his victory and return home. Nevertheless every year Ambassadors, some



some hundred in number, come to *Musco*; but their main design is, to get Presents of Silken Vests and Rayments, they look, and are sure to receive from the Emperour.

The Predecessor of this Emperour shewed himself very affectionately respectful to our Sovereign, and regardful of his Cause, when, upon the murder of his Father, he presently seized all the Estates of the *English*; and would have sold them, and delivered the product thereof to my Lord *Wentworth*, then Ambassador from His Majesty, and for his use, if he had not wholly refused it, telling the Emperour, They were his Masters Subjects, whom he ought rather to protect, than to spoil; for the Rebellion of other People in *England*; whereupon the Emperour lent a sum of Money freely himself, with promise of further assistance, but would by no means grant the *English* their Priviledges, of being Custom-free, till His Majesties Restoration. This Great Duke lives in great State and Splendor, in a most ample and Magnificent Palace and Castle at *Musco* City, which is now half built from Timber with Brick-Houses; the Fire, when it happened before, usually burning down a third part thereof, the flame running three or four miles in an instant. He is also very wealthy (all his Subjects riches being his own when he pleaseth) and therefore very potent. The Patriarch now governeth Him and his Empire, being the Chief Minister, or Commander of State.



State. The Emperours Name is *Alexei Michalawich*.

*Poland* is bounded on the south with *Moldavia*, and *Hungary*, on the east with *Muscovia*, and with the *Tartaries Præcopenses*, on the west with *Germany*, and on the north with the *Baltick Sea*. Their Religion is partly with the *Greek Church*, partly with the *Roman*: and so there are here of the *Romish Church* three Arch-bishops, and nineteen Bishops; and of the *Greek Church* two Arch-bishops and six Bishops: The Arms are one Gem, and Eagle, an As Argent Crowned and Nowed Or, for the Region of *Polonia*: and two Gules, a Chevalier armed Cap a pe advancing his sword Argent mounted upon a barbed Courser of the second, for the Dukedom of *Lituania*: the commodities sent hence, are, Spruce or Dantz Beer, Amber, Wheat, Rye, and other grain; Honey, Wax, Hemp, Flax, Pitch and Tarr: it hath also Mines of Copper and Iron.

This Kingdom, as well as the great Dutchy of *Litmania* is elective, and hath had Kings often from their Neighbour Nations, such is the emulation among the chief Nobility: They have of late years been addicted to the *French*, and now to the Duke of *Anguien* Son to the Prince of *Conde*, supposed to succeed King *Casimir*. It is reckoned one of the Bulwarks of Christendom, to the east, against the *Turk* and *Tarter*; but hath been lately miserably harrassed by the



*Swede and Transylvanian*, who came to his assistance under *Ragotzki*. It proved luckily for this People, that the King of *Denmark* quarrell'd with the *Swedes*, and raising a formidable Army, drew him to defend his own Countrey out of the Bowels of *Poland*, and made him leave his design of Conquest thereof, which he had promised to himself. The Marquis of *Brandenburgh* assisted him in the beginning, but seeing his unreasonable Encroachments, and the injustice of his Arms, which he might afterwards upon the same pretences use against his Dominions, forsook his side, and turned enemy, a practise used to the *Swedes* by the *German* Princes before: for just so the Elector, Duke of *Saxony*, served them in the *German* War. This lost the *Swede* all he had got, save his plunder, who by a Peace now resigned the Dutchies of *Prussia*, which he had Garrisoned and possessed, and took a sum of Money in lieu thereof; like a cunning Merchant, as my Lord *Bacon* observes in *Hen. 7.* that gets by importing and exporting of Merchandize: such indeed is War to the *Swede*. But the Duke of *Brandenburgh* is invested and possessed of the Ducal *Prussia*: seldom is it also, that the *Poles* are without War, either at home or abroad; abroad now with the *Muscovite*: at home a difference betwixt the Senators and the Confederate Army, which threatens some danger, if not timely composed by the Prudence of the King, who is a most Excellent Prince, and assisted by very able Noblemen,



men, such as is the Renowned old General *Czarnecki*, he who hath so often defeated the *Muscovites* and *Tartars*, and once overcame the *Swedes*, whose Prince *Adolph John* was wounded by *Sandomiria*, in 1657. They are a very warlike people, and the bravest enemy both for gallantry, in mind and body in the world, carrying most of their wealth with them into the field. Their arms, and horse-furnitures glittering with gold and silver. They serve most on Horseback, the Gentry mounting their Tenants, and Servants, and charge furiously with Lances, and then expertly manage a Shabel or Scymiter: they have this year had two victories against the *Muscovites*. They have been often vexed with the *Cossacks*, a People (bordering upon the black Sea, where they annoy the *Turk*) mercenary and stipendiary to this Crown, who under *Chimelin* their Generall, often combated them, but are now in a better understanding and good compliance by a late Treaty. The *Tartars* are as well disposed to be quiet, so that at present *Poland* seems likely to enjoy some respite, and draw breath after so many Conulsions, and Concussions of its State and Government.

*Hungary* is bounded on the south with *Bosnia* and *Croatia*, on the west with *Germany*, on the east with *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Walachia*, and on the north with *Polonia*: A great and mighty Kingdom and exceeding fruitful, it hath many



Navigable Rivers, wherein are multitudes of Fish.

The People are strong, and shew their antiquity to be of the *Scythians*, by their neglect of Learning, and barbarous manners; their Sons equally inherit without priviledge of Birth-right; their Daughters Portion is onely a new attire. The *German* Emperour and the *Turk*, share it between them; the Commodities that go from thence are, divers sorts of colours, wheat, beef, salt, wine, and river-fish salted: the Arms are bar-wise of eight pieces, *Gules* and *Argent*: there are here two Arch-bishops, thirteen Bishops.

This Kingdom of *Hungary* was anciently that Fortrefs against the *Turks*, which now *Poland* is, several of its Kings being slain in the fields thereof, in battel against them, so very remarkable is that War maintained by them throughout all the *Turkish* History. This Crown was devolved at last to *Maximilian* as Hereditary to the House of *Austria*, who a long while also grapled against the same power, to a greater expence of men and money than the Title, Revenue, and Possessions were worth; and could not expel nor drive them out, being put to it to defend his own; *Su'tan Solymán*, in the reign of *H. 8.* carrying his Army to the Walls of *Vienna* the Emperours Imperial City in *Austria*. The Emperours chief City, and assembly of the States is *Presburgh*, where the King  
his



his Son is usually Crowned. The grand *Siegnieurs* is *Buda* upon the River *Danubius*, Governed by one of his Principal *Bashaws*. The *Hungarians* have enjoyed a long, though narrow peace, some part thereof being disquietted by the troubled affairs of their Neighbours, such as are the *Wayvods* of *Moldavia*, and *Walachia* (who are tributary Princes to the *Grand Signiour*, and are invested by him, who not seldome revolt, and as often pay the price of it with their heads) and lately, and at this time, the Princes of *Transylvania*, Of which next.

*Transylvania*, a Principallity, is bounded on the north with *Poland*, on the east with *Servia* and *Bugaria*, on the west with *Hungary*, and on the east with *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, two other small Principallities, Tributaries and Vassals to the *Turks*. This Country of *Transylvania* is notable for good Warriours, being beholding for their stoutness to the strength of their Countrey, which, toward the south-east, is surrounded with Mountains. For these four last years it hath been the Seat of a cruel War; for, the King of *Sweden* having invited Prince *Ragotzki* to the spoyles of *Poland* in 1657. The *Pole* complained of this Invasion to the *Grand Seignieur*, who commanded *Ragotzki* to withdraw, and withal sent an Army to depose him for presuming against his leave and permission to engage against the *Pole*. *Ragotzki* defended himself a while, but, being over-toyled, and spent



with care and hard service against so potent an Enemy, dyed. Whereupon the States chose one *Remini Ianosch* to be their Prince, whom the *Turks* likewise rejecting the States stood by him, against Prince *Michael Abassi*, invested by the *Grand Signiour*. After severall encounters, and the loss of *Waradin*, *Remini* was taken and strangled, and his head and quarters set upon the Gates of one of the chief Cities. *Michael Abassi* is now in authority, and the Country subdaed, which makes the Emperour fear an invasion of the *Turks* in *Hungary* and his hereditary Countreyes, wherefore he is now in Treaty with those Infidel.

*Sclavonia* hath on the South the *Adriatick* Sea; on the west, part of *Italy*; *Greece* on the south-east, and *Hungary* on the north; part of it belongs to the *Turk*, some to the *Venetian* Estate, some to the *Hungarians*, and some to the *Austrians*; The arms, Argent, a Cardinals Hat, the strings meeting in base *Gules* perpendant and placed in a true lovers knot; there are four Arch-Bishops, twenty six Bishops.

In a part of this Country called then *Epirus*, but losing now its name with its Liberty under the *Turkish* Yoke, was born that famous Warrior *Scanderbeg* the Scourge of the *Turks*, whose bones, he being dead, the *Turks*, long time after, took out of his grave, and made them Meddals and Rings therewith; there are few of this whole Nation left that have any spark of their



their Ancestors Spirit or valour against their Tyrannical Masters, but onely a People called the *Morlacks*, who valiantly side with the *Venetians*, and are a great assistance to them in keeping that footing they have in *Dalmatia*: The rest are buried in their slavery, and by the heaviness of their Fetters are so benumbed, that they stir not a hand, either in holding it up to Heaven, or in putting it out to the aid of others, who would endeavour their redemption, so that the Country may better be called *Slavonia*.

*Greece*, once a Mother of Learning and Arts, now the Den of the *Turkish* Empire, who hath its abode at *Constantinople*: it is bounded on the west with the *Adriatick* Sea, on the north with the Mountain *Hemus*, on the south with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the east *Egypt*, *Hellepont*, *Propontis*. The commodities brought from hence are, Gold, Silver, Copper, divers Colours, Wines, and Velvets, *Damask*, and *Turkish* Grogram; Their Religion hath in it some substantial error, as that they deny that the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father and the Son, they hold also baptism of Fire to be necessary, yet they resist the authority of the Bishop of *Rome*.

This *Greece* that once had the Empire of the World, the great Mistress of Arts and Arms is degenerated into the like base servility of minde with their neighbours of *Sclavonia*. Here also the Gospel shone in its first purity, the seven



Candlesticks being placed here, as we read in the beginning of the *Revelations*; and now is universally over-spread with the thick darkness of *Abominetism*. Nothing left to comfort them in their Condition, but their Vines, and the Proverb, *The Merry Greeks*: that arose from the wretchless stupidity and carelessness of their Condition, which they know no better to put out of their mind than by making themselves Beasts; metamorphosing themselves from Slavery, into Brutality: nor are they falsely taxed with Bestiality, that crying sin of Sodomy. So that there is little hope left, of their recovering their liberty, who are fettered in the chains of such abominable impieties.

And thus now have I finished *Europe*, the first Part of the World.

The



**The Names of the greatest, and most  
Famous Cities and Rivers in Eu-  
rope.**

**I**N *Italy* the Cities of *Genoa*, *Milan*, *Venice*, *Flo-  
rence*, *Rome*, *Bologne*, and *Naples*: the Rivers  
most famous, are, *Arnus*, *Tibur*, and *Po*.

The Cities in *France* that are most famous, are,  
*Amiens*, *Reven*, *Paris*, *Troyes*, *Nantes*, *Orleans*,  
*Diion*, *Lyons*, *Burdeaux*, *Toulouse*, *Marseilles*, *Gren-  
oble*, *Auvergne*: the Rivers that are most remarka-  
ble, are the *Loyre*, the *Garone*, the *Rhone*, the  
*Seyne*.

The Cities in *Spain* that do most prefer them-  
selves to observation, are, *Toledo*, *Madrid*, *Legn*,  
*Pampelune*, *Bilbo*, *Priede*, *Saint James of Compostella*,  
*Listone*, *Fax*, *Seville*, *Grenade*, *Murisy*, *Sarragosa*,  
*Barcelona*, and *Valentia*: the Rivers there most fa-  
mous, are, the *Dower*, the River of *Tagus*, the  
*Gadian*, and the *Guzdelguiner*.

The Cities in *England* that be most famous, are,  
*London*, *York*, *Bristol*: the Rivers most famous, are,  
the *Thames*, the *Severn*, the River of *Humber*, and  
the *Ouze*.

The



The Cities in *Scotland* most famous, are *Edinburgh*, *Sterlin*, *Aberden*, and *Saint Andrews*: the most famous River is the River of *Tay*.

The most famous City in *Ireland* is *Dublin*, and the greatest River, is the River of *Shannon*.

The chiefest Cities in the *Netherlands* belonging to the *Catholicks*, are *Metz*, *Besancon*, *Cambray*, *Antwerp*; the chief City belonging to the united States, is *Amsterdam*: the two most famous Rivers are the River of *Scheld*, and the River *Musa*.

The most famous Cities in *Germany*, are *Strasbourg*, *Colen*, *Munster*, *Norimberg*, *Ausburgh*, *Nuremberg*, *Vienna*, *Prague*, *Dresden*, *Berlin*, *Stetin*, and *Lubeck*; the chiefest Rivers are the *Rhine*, the *Wezer*, the *Elbe*, the *Odor*, and the *Don*.

The most famous Cities in *Denmark* are *Copenhagen*, and *Trondon*; the chiefest River is the *Wezer*.

The chiefest Cities in *Swedeland* are *Calmer*, *Stockholm*, *Ab*, and *Riga*, the last whereof is in *Livonia*, but now in the possession of the King of *Sweden*; the most famous River, is the River of *Torn*.

The chiefest Cities of *Russia*, are *Muscow*, *Wol-dimar*, *Saint Michael* the *Arch-Angel*, *Cazan*, and *Astracan*; the most famous Rivers are the *Dwine*, the *Vo'ga*, the *Don*, or *Tana*.

The most famous Cities in *Poland* are, *Cracovia*, *Warsovia*, *Dantzick*, *Vilna*, *Din*, *Camneca*, and *Smolensc*, which is part of *Muscovy*, and now again



again in the possession of the Great Duke : the chiefest Rivers in Poland are the *Vistula*, or *Weisser*, the *Nieper* ; the *Duna*, or the *Niester*, and the *Boresthene*.

The chiefest Cities in Hungary, Transylvania, Valachia, Moldavia, and little Tartary, are *Buda*, *Presborough*, *Hermontade*, *Tergovius*, *Czucham*, or *Sozon*, *Cressa*, and *Burgos* : the chiefest Rivers are the *Drin*, the River of *Oxfeus*, or *Alfeus*, the Rivers of *Peneus*, the *Vardax*, the *Marize*, and the *Danubius*.

The chief Cities of Transylvania, are *Weysenlurg*, *Clausenburg*, and *Waradin*.

The most famous Cities in *Dacia*, are *Trieste*, and *Pedena*.

The most famous Cities in *Bohemia*, are *Prague*, *Cutttenburg*, *Pilzen*, and *Budroxis*.

The most famous Cities at this time in Greece, *Buda*, *Salonique*, *Andrianopolis*, *Scutary*, *Durazzo*, *LaValone*, *L Armiro*, *Prevezza*, *Larta*, *Lepanto*, *Setino* or *Athens*, *Stines* or *Thebes*, *Corinth*, *Patras*, *Misira* or *Lacedemonia*, which are all now in the possession of the *Turks*.

The most famous Cities in *Bosnia*, are *Lucyza*, *Bagnalour*, *Fruansaray* : in *Croatia* is the famous City of *Whitz*.

The chiefest Cities in *Sclavonia*, are *Nona*, *Zara*, *Nonigrad*, *Tinn*, *Sebenico*, *St. Nicolo* ; *Tran*, *Spalato*, *Salona*, *Amisse*, *Starigrad*, *Vesicchio*, *Catara*, *Buda*, and *Dolcigno*.

The most famous City in *Walachia* is called *Tergovius*.



*Tergovis* : and in *Moldavia*, *Zaczon*,

In the Land of *Sicily*, there are the famous Cities of *Messina*, and *Palermo* : in the Island of *Sardinia*, the City of *Calari* : and in *Corfica*, the City *Bastie*.

The renowned Cities in *Romania*, are, *Constantinople*, and *Adrianopolis*.

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*Asia*

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*Asia.*

**A**sia is now the second part of the World separated from *Europe* by the floods, *Tanais* and *Dnina*, and from *Africa*, by the narrow part of *Lod de lakis*, and the *Red-Sea*, bordering on *Egypt*.

It is bigger then *Europe*, or *Africa*, and doth far exceed them in riches, as Precious-Stones and Spices: This Region hath been renowned by the first and second Monarchs of the World: There was *Man* Created, placed in *Paradise*, Seduced by *Satan*, and Redeemed by our Saviour. In this part, was done most of the Histories mentioned in the Old Testament; and many things also in the New: the eminent Persons that have the Rule of *Asia*, are the Kings of *China*, the King of *Persia*, the great *Turk*, the King of *India* or *Indosthan*, the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Japan*, and the Emperour of *Russia*.

*Tartaria* is bordered upon the north Sea, eastward upon the Sea of *China*, southward upon the Provinces of *China*, and *India*, with the flood *Oxdo*, and the Sea *Mare Caspium*, and towards the west with the flood *Mare Steneum*, and *Moscovia*.

The *Tartarians*, as they are divided into certain Kingdomes, Principalities, and Commonalities,



alties or Colonies, one from another, so they differ in manners, and trade of life : They are Men of a square stature, broad and gross faces, their eyes sunk into their heads, and looking somewhat askint; they are strong of body, and hardy : they eat Horses, and all other Beasts except Hogs, howsoever they are slain.

The *Crim*, or *Precopense Tartar*, is the greatest and most *Potent* Prince in this vast and uncultivated Territory : He is next *Heir* to the *Ottoman* Family of the Great *Turk*, if the Male-line should fail, to whose service he is alwayes ready bound to attend on the designs of the *Turks* upon *Christendome*. The other Chief is called the *Czeremise Tartar*, of whom, came that famous Conquerour, the great *Tamberlaine*, who over-ran all *Asia*. Their greatest War now, is, either with the *Chiniese*, or with the *Russe*; but the *Crim Tartar* is wholly Mercenary, being in the late War of *Poland*; employed, first by the *Pole*, and then by the *Swede*, and *Transylvanian* Prince *Ragotzki*.

*China* is bounded on the east by the east Sea, on the west with *India*, and *Bramus*, and on the north it is divided from *Tartaria* with a wonderfull Wall four hundred miles long, built between the Mountains : It is divided into fifteen Kingdoms, or great Provinces, each having a peculiar Prince, but all yielding obedience to their great King : It is reported that he may bring into the Field three hundred thousand

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Foot and two hundred thousand Horse-men. The Land is fruitful of Grain, and Beasts wild and tame, Wines, of Precious Stones, Gold, Copper, Iron, Steel, Pearl, and good store of Silk: Also very great Cities well peopled: *Pekin* is the Royal City, of which things be written that be incredible. The People are lively, witty, wonderous Artists, they make Waggones that sail over the land as Ships do over the Sea: the Art of Printing, and making of Guns, is more ancient with them than with us: they have good Lawes according to which they do live; but they want the knowledge of God, for they are Heathens, and Worship the Sun, Moon, and Stars, yea, and the Devil himself, that he may not hurt them.

Of this Kingdome of *China* there is little writ either certain or true, because of its vast distance, which, if the North-west passage had been passable and not frozen, might have been throughly known. The last news from thence was, that the *Tartars* had invaded that Kingdome, and had thrown down part of that eminent Wall abovesaid, that was built for a Fence against their incursions, and defeated the *Chinese* in several Battels. It hath been travelled of late by some forraign Friers, but our *English* Ships seldome thriving in the Voyage, is the reason no better account can be given of their Government, Lawes, and Customes. From thence come the *China* dishes, called *Porcelane*, which  
the



the Fathers prepare 40 years under ground, and lay up for their Sons, as an Estate, before it be fit for use; its fineness and transparency requiring such a time of perfection.

*Japan* aboundeth so with Gold, that it is reported that the Kings Pallace was covered therewith; in the time of *Paulus Venetius*.

These *Japaneſes* are the best Navigators and Sailors of the Nations of those parts of the World, for which they are beholding to the situation of their Country, being an Island, so that they are very frequent, and use Commerce in all that Quarter, and prove good Auxiliary Souldiers to the several Princes. They are much entertained by the *Dutch*, as may be seen in the business of *Amboyna*.

*India*, situated between *Persia* and the *Tartars*, *Sinca*, and the *Indian Sea*, all Writers account the best and goodliest Land in the World: for it fills almost the whole World with precious Jewels and Pearls, Medicinal Drugs, and Perfumes, that it may be called an earthly Paradise.

The King of this Country, the Great *Mogul*, is certainly the richest and most Magnificent Prince in the World: which to shew to his Subjects, at the several seasons of the year, as it grows Hot or Cold, he removes his Court from City to City, of great distance, south and north, his Countrey being very vast, and well peopled. But his chief Imperial City is *Agra*, where, as  
most



most great Cities of the *East*, Lime trees and others of great shade, and sweet sent are placed along the streets, most beautifull and pleasant to behold. The *Mogul* is altogether, if not more absolute than any of the *Eastern* Princes, all whose Governments are Monarchical Tyrannies. Every morning he shews himself in great State to his Nobles and Princes, who prostrate, and adore him; and at the same time the Elephants (of which he keeps many hundreds) are brought to *Salam*, that is, to bow and bend their knee, which being taught, they will do very readily. To this *Mogul*, King *James* sent the Earl of *Denbigh*'s Ambassador, to Treat, or rather to Complement about our Trade in the *East-Indies*, *Surrat* being in his Dominions, where constantly one of his chief Nobles is resident as Governour. The Earl carried Presents with him, but was most magnificently and costly Re-presented by the *Mogul*, even to an Estate, and his Ambassie civilly and effectually answered; we count them Barbarians, but they are a Nation of extraordinary Civility, as our Commerce witnesseth: where they love, they love ardently and constantly, and where they hate, they hate furiously and deadly. At present, they are engaged in a Civil War, for the *Mogul Sultan Coram* lately dying, left his Estate in Dispute, though divided to his three Sons, of whom, he most loved his youngest, who by the favour and practice of the chief of the Nobility having gained

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the Army which is alwayes kept standing, possess himself of most part of the Empire, while his Brothers were disputing with one another, about other the private Limits and Boundaries of their Lands. Both are now joyned against him, but with what successe is not yet known. The *English* Trade is neverthelesse no way molested or impeached (their Governour now siding with the Younger Brother) but is carried on as formerly : the chief Merchants of that Nation being the *Benians* (a sect and preciser sort of People than the rest, the most of them being *Mahometans*) who are just dealers and very rich, and negotiate in all the Traffique of the *East*. The *Hollanders* have some places of Strength here also, and are in League with the *Mogul*, though in War with some of the adjacent lesser Princes.

The King of *Portugal* is posselt of the Kingdom of *Goa*, and other large Provinces and Territories, which were formerly distinct Kingdomes and Principalities, but Conquered and won by his Sword; but hath been disquieted and disturbed very often, as well by the Natives as the *Dutch*; but yet he hath made a shift to keep the greatest part still in his hands : and consequently a very rich Trade and Traffique, which he manageth himself. There is alwayes resident at *Goa*, his Vice-roy one of the *Portugal* Nobility, who lives in great Pompe and State in a very fair Palace. The City is strongly fortified



fortified and several out-Forts and Guards circumjacent to prevent a sudden attempt of an Enemy; and other Fortresses are erected in that Kingdome, some whereof are put into the hands of the *Eng'ish*, by agreement, the Coast being beneficial to our Navigation into the *Indies*. The *Portugal* Inhabitants follow the Habit and Fashion of the *Indians*, as all Nations whatsoever Trading thither, do their Habit.

*Persia* is a mighty rich Land, governed by the *Sophy*; though he be a Mahometist, yet he warreth against the *Turk* for the Religion of *Mahomet*, concerning the expounding of the Alcoran: out of *Persia* are brought the Bezoar-stone and other precious Stones, Pearls of great value, and many Silk-works.

This Kingdom, once honoured with the Universal Empire, as absolutely lost it self under the *Turkish* Slavery, as before under the victorious Arms of *Alexander the Great*, till the time of *Ismael* some two hundred years ago; justly as great, as he, considering the contemptibleness of himself and his Forces; he drove the *Turks* out of all their Conquests, and left *Persia* to his Successors, an entire and Potent Dominion. After many changes in his Line and Family, it devolved at last to as renown'd a Prince as himself; *Sultan Abbas*, but infamous for his unnatural Fact. He had a hopeful Son, his expected successor; of whom, by the flatteries and surmises of some Courtiers being jealous, he resolved on



his Death, and communicated it, with his command of Execution to his General; and, being by him bravely refused, to another his Confident, who likewise knowing the worth of the Prince, offered his own Head in lieu of his; with which not yet dissuaded, he procured one of his *Chams* or Commanders to perform the Fact, which the Innocent Gentleman patiently suffered, being as he was riding, dragged off his Horse and strangled. After the preparation of it, the Tyrant was exceedingly sorrowful, and going to the relief of *Bagdat alias Babylon*, there besieged by the *Turk*, after he had caused the Executioner of his Son to be put to death, and was returning home in triumph, he deceased, declaring his Grand-son, whom he had named after his Father *Mirza Sefi* or *Sofi*, (from whence the Modern name of *Sophy*) to be his Successour, and commanded his Death to be kept secret till his Inauguration. This Injunction was duely observed, and the young Prince, after three dayes perswasion to get him from his Mother, who feared the like Cruelty from the cunning Tyrant, solemnly enthroned. It was reported he was born with his hands full of blood, but very true it was, he dyded with them full, in the year 1642. in the middle of his Age when he began to be more Considerate, having caused by his Cruelties many of his chief Lords to revolt to save their Heads: His Son *Sophy Abbas* now reigns in great Splendor: at  
his



his return from *Bagdat* to his City of *Iffaphan*, he passed to his Pallace through the streets filled with *Roses* up to the *Horses Belly*, and covered from the Sun by *Carpets* thrown upon *Cords* tyed from the opposite *Windows*, where in the middle hung great wax *Lamps* and *Candles*, which made an *Artificial Day*. The *Persian* hath had a lazy Peace of late, but a Rupture with the *Turk* or *Mogul* is to be expected, for they are excellently active, and indefatigable warriors. As to our *English Trade* thither, it is greatly improved within these few years, from some immunities they have above other Nations trafficking there, by reason of the assistance the *Persian* had from them by Shipping, without which he could never have taken *Ormuz*, the great Mart of the *East*, from the *Portugals* in 1620. but for all that destructive kindnesse to our selves, he hath faltered of his Articles and Agreement, in delaying that money which he was to pay to the *English East-India Company* for the hire of the said Ships. There is now two *English Factories* in his Dominions, one at *Gomeron* a Sea-port, and the other at *Sph. n. r. o. Ispahan* aforesaid, to the no less reputation than profit and advantage of the said Company, and the whole Nation.

*Natolia* or *Asia* the lesse, wherein is that part of Land formerly called *Canaan*, by which lie the *Arabians*: this *Asia* is a good and fruitful Country, and hath been eminent in the true



Religion; for therein were written the most part of the New Testament. It is almost divided from *Africa* by the *Red* and *Mediterranean* Sea, and is now a part of the *Turkish* Empire.

The Body of this huge Empire is like a Monster, that consists of several Heterogeneous parts, and members: It hath large Dominions in *Europe*, larger in *Africa*, but largest in *Asia*; All which were meer Conquests, scarce a Cottage belonging to the first Founder of the *Ottoman* Greatness; who was little better than an unruly Shepherd, from whom are lineally descended twenty successive Monarchs, terrible to all the world, being seated in the very midst and Heart of it. *Mahomet* the Great, became terrible, by the subversion of the *Greek* Empire about *Anno Christi* 1400. when he took *Constantinople*, and soon after that the Empire of *Trebisand* in *Asia minor*; since which time, *Selymus* the first, conquered *Egypt*, and *Selymus* the second, *Cyprus*: to omit the seizure of *Dalmatia* and *Epirus* somewhat before, *Sultan Solymán* perfected their invasions, and secured their possessions in *Hungary*, and made more absolute Tributaries and Vassals of the Princes, and Waywods of *Transylvania*, and *Moldavia*, advancing his Ensignes and Infidel Crescents to the walls of *Vienna*, but failed in his ambitious Design upon the Empire of the West. After his Decease they stood at a stay;  
not



not a Martial Prince succeeding, till *Sultan Morat*, in our memory, whose assumption to that Imperial Turbant, will not be unpleasant to relate. *Sultan Achmat* a voluptuary, and no way addicted to War, deceasing about 1615. left behind him two Sons and a Brother of his named *Mustapha*, whom, contrary to the unnatural and cruel policy of that Government, he had preserved alive, (though once overperswaded by his *Bashaws*, he had sent for him to his presence, to strangle him :) and after his decease appointed him to succeed him; but he being of a Bookish and Contemplative nature, the *Janizaries* weary of such a Log and idle Person, deposed him, and shut him up in a Prison, and advanced the eldest Son of *Achmat* named *Osman* a Child, to his Fathers Throne; and being alike weary of him, not onely laid him aside, but murdered him, and set up *Mustapha* again, and then relen-ing of their ungrateful dealing to *Osman*, murdered *Mustapha*, and proclaimed *Sultan Morat*, *Osman*s Brother, to be the Grand Seignieur. He, during these alterations and fatal changes, was grown to discretion, and perceiving that those Distractions happened through the head-strong insolency of the *Janizaries*, (in-somuch that it was verily believed by others that a period was near set to the Glory of the Empire) after therefore he had, as usually, distributed his Donatives among them at his first Assumption, and gained their affection; He re-



solved with some private advice, to be rid of the whole order, and Militia of those *Janizaries*, and to substitute a new standing Force in their room. In prosecution whereof, he denounced a War against the *Persian*, which hath alwayes been the Sepulture of the *Turkish* Infantry, and against all dissensions, marched to the siege of *Bagdat*, where in several Assaults, on purpose to put them to the Slaughter, he had well neer wasted the greatest part of them, when in the midst of his design, and in the flourishing years of his Hope, by over-labouring himself He contracted a Fever, and dyed, but Victorious, with the Fortune of *Alexander*, who dyed at the Siege of the same place. Being asked upon his Death-bed whom he would name his successour, he started up and with indignation, replied, what do you talk of Successors? will there be any more Worlds when I am dead? But by his death the race of *Janizaries* was preserved, and the Crown placed on the head of his Son *Sultan Ibrahim*, who continued it not long, before death transferred it to *Su'tan Mahomet* an Infant then, but now of Age, and at this time regnant, a Prince of hopeful Valour and Magnanimity, of which he gives great demonstrations in his preparation for War, which he intends to prosecute in *Transylvania*, (where he hath lately chastised and deposed two Princes thereof, who disobeyed his Command, and usurped the Government after he had commanded them to quit it as we have



have said before in that Territory ) and also in the Isle of *Candia* against the *Venetians*, where for these two years last past, he hath had but slow success. The King lately sent to the Port, that is, his Court at *Constantinople*, the Earl of *Winchelsea* his Ambassador, to confirm and continue the Treaty and Friendship that hath been these many years betwixt us. The two chief Residences of the English Merchants who have Factories at *Grand Cairo* and *Damascus*, are at *Constantinople*, by the *Turks* called *Stamboly*, and at *Aleppo* in *Syrio* in the bottome of all the Straits, *Scanderoon* being the Port or Key where the Ships unload and take in their Merchandise; Besides the *Mor-*  
*da*.

The Emperor of *Muscovia* hath for his share in these Quarters of the World, the Kingdomes of *Casan* and *Astracan*, formerly belonging to the *Tartar*, but taken from him in this manner: He had made a terrible irruption into *Muscovia*, and had carried all to before him to the very Walls of *Muscu*, which at last too he entred, and made the great Duke, upon certain Articles, to become his Tributary, and acknowledge him, as his Supreme Lord, and to hold his Dominions under him, which was confirmed by an Instrument in Writing under the Great Seal of the Empire. An. 1500. Whereupon with great riches he departed, and in his return laid Seige to a strong Castle, and seeing the Governour resolute (as the *Russes* are very good in maintaining places even



even beyond extremity to others) he acquainted him with what had passed, and that the great Duke had yielded him that place by agreement, and had further submitted, &c. Whereupon the Governour desiring to see the Deed, and promising thereupon to surrender, the *Tartar* overcredulously parted with his Act of Homage, but could never gain either the Town or that back again. Encouraged by this, the *Russe* took heart and followed the *Tartar*, but was sorely beaten, till the Successour of that Emperor, the Tyrant *Evan Vasilowich* pursuing the quarrel, marched with Fire and Sword into those Countries, and at last sate down before *Astracan*, where in sundry attempts he was resisted, but being resolutely bent to lose his Army, Life, and Honour, or take the City, he commanded a general, though most hazzardous Assault to be given, which lasted almost a whole day, when with a most bloody Slaughter both of his own and his enemies he victoriously entred, and ever since, maugre all the Force and Attempts of the *Tartars*, the great Dukes have kept possession thereof, suffering no *Tartars* to lodge in the City, or to wear any Arms. Both these Kingdomes are parted with the River *Volga*, where the *Cissacks* do exercise frequent Piracies and Thefts, both upon the Inhabitants and Passenger-Merchants which Trade that way, and so by the *Caspian* Sea into *Persia* for Drugs and Silks, which are brought by *Caravans* to that Sea-side in great quantity.

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The chief Islands of *Asia* are *Zellant*, whose ground is alwayes green, and the trees laden with blossomes and fruits, as Oranges, and Lemmons, the Cinamon grows here in whole Woods, for it is the second rind of a Tree, but being cut and laid in the Sun, becomes red: the Tree in three years space receives his rind again. Besides many other beasts, here are a multitude of Elephants.

*Sumatra* yieldeth besides other sorts of Spices, abundance of Pepper: here are also moneys of divers Mettals, of which the Inhabitants have learned to cast good Ordnance; very great Elephants are found here, which being learned are serviceable in War. The *Rhinoceros*, a deadly enemy to the Elephant, is found here: for though he be less, yet he warreth with him; having whet his horn on the Rock, he therewith seeks to rip up the Elephants belly. He is by many held to be the true Unicorn: every part of him, especially his Horn, being sovereign against all poyson.

*Iava* is very fruitful in several spices and Indian fruits, especially Pepper.

*Benda* a second Island, but very famous, for herein are several Islands whereabout grow all the Nutmegs and Mace which are in great abundance sent into all the World: the Trees on which Nutmegs grow, yield three times in the year fruit, viz. in *August*, and *December*, but the most and best in *April*.

The



The Islands of the *Mollucco's*, though but sand, yet are known all over the world, by reason of the plenty of cloves which grow up here only, but are dispersed over all the world, they are five in number, *Ternate*, *Tidon*, *Matir*, *Mantrian*, and *Bachion*. Victuals are here scant, for there grows neither rice nor any other grain; it hath no cat-tel, but a few goats and hogs: they make their bread of certain trees and roots. In these Islands onely, are found the birds of Paradise, which for the strangeness and fairness of feathers exceed all the birds in the world.

Most of these Islands are in the occupation of the *Hollander* or *Portugal*, or so leagued to them by the Natives, that the whole profit and trade thereof is as good as theirs, which formerly by Articles of Agreement, were equally parted (to what the *Dutch* posselt) betwixt them and us, wit- nesse that bloody Story of *Ambosyna*, to the Southward of the *Molucco's* where the *Dutch* had a Castle and we a Factory, but the Trade arising from the Island proving so beneficial, they conspired the ruin of the *English* by a pretended plot of theirs, upon the said Castle, which by a Violation of the Articles on our part, if admitted true, would be a good warrant for their procedure against them, which in short was after this manner. They of a sudden as in imminent danger, seized and secured the principal *English* Merchant and others on shore, and two *Japanese* Souldiers in the *Dutch* pay, and put them

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to the Torture, which was by hanging them stretcht out, upon Planks broad as a Door, and muffling up their Chaps with Napkins, and pouring in water continually till they had almost stifled them, and burnt their Fingers ends besides, which grievous Torment extorted a kind of Confession of what they had designed, whereupon they were all sentenced to lose their heads, which was executed accordingly in the Castle Green, the poor wretches so cruciated with the pains they had suffered, that it was a Courtesie to murder them. Thus the *Dutch* got the entire enjoyment of that Trade, and keep it without giving that due satisfaction for the possession, or the blood the price of it.

Thus much touching the second part of the World.

**The**





## The chiefest Cities of Asia with the Rivers.

**T**HE chiefest cities in *Asia* which belong unto the Turks, are, in *Anatolia*, *Burse*, *Chion-tai*, *Angoure*, *Trebisond*, *Sattalie* : the Rivers there most famous are the Rivers of *Alie*, *Jordan*, *Euphrates*, and *Tigris*.

The most famous Cities in *Syria* are *Aleppo*, *Tripoli*, *Damas*, *Said* and *Hierusalem*.

The most famous Cities in *Georgia* are *Mosul*, *Bagded*, *Balsora*, *Sanatopoli*, *Sranu*, *Derbent* : The most famous Rivers in *Georgia* are the Rivers of *Fazze* and *Arais*.

The most famous Cities in *Arabia*, are *Heracl*, *Ava*, *Medina*, and *Mectra* ; the most memorable River, is the River of *Cayban*.

The chiefest Cities in *Persia*, are *Tauris*, *Gorgian*, *Coyfolma*, *Hispahan*, *Erat*, *Sus*, *Schirac*, and *Ortmutz* : the chiefest Rivers are the Rivers of *Tirditiri*, and *Bendimur*.

The chiefest Cities of *India*, are *Amodabath*, *Cambaia*, *Gouro*, *Diu*, *Bengala*, *Pangab*, or *La-her*, *Agra*, *Goa*, *Calicut*, *Visnagor*, *Pegu*, *Arracan*, *Malaca*, *Camboge*, and *Facso* : the fairest Rivers

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Rivers in *India* are, the River *Indus*, *Ganges*, and *Mecon*.

The most famous Cities in *China*, are *Paguin*, *Quinsay*, *Caneun*, *Macao*, *Mancian*, and *Nagaia*, *Hordo* : the greatest River, is the River of *Quinam*, or *Iamsu Quiam*.

The most famous Cities in *Tartary* are, *Zahaspe*, *Samarcanda*, *Thibet*, *Cambalu*, *Tatur*, or *Tartar* : the chiefest Rivers are the *Tatar*, the *Ieniscoy*, the *Oby*, the *Chezel*, and the *Albiamu*.

The Isles in *Asia* in the Ocean are the Isle of *Iapan*, where are the Cities of *Bungo*, *Meaco*, and *Sacay*.

The *Phillipine* Islands, in which are the Cities of *Lusor*, *Manille*, and *Mindanao*.

The *Molucco* Islands in which are the Cities of *Gililo*, *Mucasar*, and *Aquen*.

Not far from thence is *Sumatra* and *Lava*, where are the Cities of *Candra*, and *Columbo*, near unto it is *Bornro*, *Manur*, and *Male*.

In the *Mediterranean* Sea, there are the Islands of *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*, and *Scarpanto*, in which are the famous Cities of *Nicosia*, *Faniagusta*, *Rhodes*, and *Scarpanto*.

In the *Archipelago* there are the Islands of *Cbior*, and *Metelin*, which have Cities after their own names.

*Africa.*



*Africa.*

**A***frica* the third part of the world, is separated from *Europe* by the Mediterranean Sea, and from *Asia* by the Red Sea; she yieldeth Gold, Balm, Ivory, Ebony, Sugar, Ginger, Dates, Aloes, Myrrh, Feathers: also *Madera*, the countries in *Africa* now follow.

*Barbary* is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea northward, on the east with *Egypt*, on the south with the Mount *Atlas*, and westward with the *Atlantick* Ocean: the Inhabitants are faithless, crafty in promising, and also in performing; they are fraudulent, covetous, and beyond measure jealous of their *Wives*: their Countrey yields Olives, Figs, Dates, Oranges, and a certain kind Goat, whose hair makes a stuff as fine as silk.

This Countrey, once famous for the strife of Empire with *Rome*, while *Carthage* stood, and after that for the *Jugurthine* War, is now cantoned and parted into several Principalities and as many Feuds, betwixt the Kings of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Tuny*, and the Dy of *Algier*, the King of *Bilaledulgerid* and others, to one of which *Sebastian* King of *Portugal* being invited, and inviting our Countryman *Stukely* and *Glorioso* to partake with him in the Enterprize, in favour of an expelled Prince, were all three of them killed in the plains of *Alcazar*, upon the Death of which

*Sebastian*



*Sebastian* issueless, hath risen a worse Feud then that he engaged in about the Crown of *Portugal*. Some while before *Charles* the Fifth, Emperour of *Germany*, invading this Countrey, took the City of *Tunis*, and the Castle *Gulletto*: but the *Turks* coming with Supplies, and the unagreeableness of the Climate to his *Europeans*, joyned with the Witchcrafts of the *Moors*, for which they are infamous, made him quit his design and return home with loss. Ever since they have continued their bold Depredations and Piracies at Sea, countenanced by the Grand Seignieur, who receives therefore, or his *Bashaws* for him, good part of the spoil. Some kind of Traffique they use here, but among such Thievish Companions it can scarce be call'd so, though there are good Merchandises of the growth and Manufacture of the Countrey. So that it may properly be said of this place what we have in an English Proverb, *Here is more Cry then Wooll*, more Complaint then Commerce; the Captivity and Slavery of People, and the Rapine of their Ships and Goods, being the common Lamentation of all Christendom. Our late General *Blake* terrified them into a better Comportment with the English, by his noble and brave exploit upon *Porto Ferino*, where he burnt their Ships, and battered down their Stone Castles upon their Heads; but no longer pipe with the Musick of the Cannon, no longer would they dance to any agreement, though they wil-



lingly subscribed then to those Termes. Since the putting of *Tangier* into *English* Hands, and the attempt made upon *Algier*, the very Den and Nest of these Thieves, by the Earl of *Sandwich*, they have again bethought themselves of the terrour and danger of the *English* Power, and are agreed to new Terms. This *Tangier* is a notable Fort in the mouth of the *Straits*, and may serve as a Bridle to their Piracies. There hath lately an Army presented it self before it, under one *Guyland*, and some Skirmishes have happened betwixt the Garrison and them, but another Army coming against him, he being but a Rebel to his Prince *Cidi Ali Benbucar*, he drew off, and is Marched to oppose him; but what the Event will be, will neither advance nor prejudice the English Interest; though the King, now rebelled against, seemes to Court our Friendship.

*Egypt* hath *Idumaea* on the east, and the Bay of *Arabia*; on the west *Barbary*, *Numidia*, and part of *Lybia*, on the north the Mediterranean Sea, on the south *Ethiopia* superior, or the *Abassin* Empire. It containeth in length five hundred sixty two Italian miles, and in breadth one hundred sixty; situated under the second and fifth Climates, so that their longest day in Summer is not above Thirteen Houres and a half. The air is very hot and offensive; the soil is fruitful, by the overflowing of *Nilus*; it hath rich Pastures, wherein they feed great store of Camels, Horses, Ases, Oxen, greater of growth then



then usually in most places else : and by reason of the morishness of the Country, they have also great store of Fouls : it is furnished with great plenty of mettals, some precious stones, good wines, and fruits, as lemmons, oranges, pomgranets, citrons, figs, cherries, and such as these, excellent both for taste and colour : here grow the Palm-trees, which alwayes grow in couples, the male and female: both thrust forth cods full of seed, but the female alwayes fruitful ; and that not except growing by the male, and having his seed mixed with hers : the pith of these trees is an excellent Sallade, better then an hartichoke, which in taste it doth much resemble ; of the branches they make Bedstedes, Lattices, &c. of the leaves, baskets, mats, fans, &c. of the outward husk of the cod, cordage ; of the inner, brushes : the fruit it bears, is best known by the name of Dates, which are in taste like figs : and finally it is said to yield whatsoever is necessary to the life of man : it is the nature of this tree, though never so ponderous a weight were put upon it, never to yield to the burden, but still to resist the heaviness of it, and to endeavour to lift and raise it self the more upwards ; a fit emblem of the resurrection. The people are not black, but tawny or olive-coloured ; they weep and mourn over the bodies of their dead, daubed over with dung: they hold it a great impiety to burn or bury them, but having embalmed them they lay them in some inner room : the men keep at home for



the household business, the Women follow merchandise and affairs abroad; the men carry burdens upon their heads, and the women upon their shoulders: a witty and ingenious people, the first Inventers of Geometry, Arithmetick, Physick, Astronomy, Necromancy, and Sorcery, yea, they found out the very use of Letters. The Christians among them differ from all other Christians; first, using circumcision with baptism. Secondly, conferring all orders under priesthood on infants immediately after baptism; their parents till they come to sixteen years of age, performing what they promised in their behalf, to wit, chastity, fasting on Wednesday and Friday, and the four Lents of the year. Thirdly, reputed baptism not to be of any efficacy except ministered by a Priest in the open Church, in what extremity soever. Fourthly, and yet not baptising any children till the fortieth day, though they die in the mean time. Fifthly, giving the Lords Supper to Infants as soon as Christned. Sixthly, contracting marriages in the second degree without dispensation. Seventhly, not observing the Lords day, nor any Festivals, except in cities. Eighthly, reading the Gospel writ by *Nicodemus*. They differ from the Papists in these things: first, administering the Lords Supper in both kinds: secondly, with leavened bread: thirdly, admitting neither extreme unction nor the Lords Supper to those that are sick: fourthly, nor Purgatory nor prayer for the dead: fifthly, nor using elevation



elevation in the act of administering: and sixthly, accounting the Roman Church for heretical, and esteeming the Latines no better then the Jews.

This Kingdom of *Ægypt*, was a long while possessed by the *Mamelukes* a kind of Stratocracy or Army-power, such as we had lately in *England* by Red-coats and Protector; the *Sultan* was always elected by the souldiery, who chose always one out of themselves; the last of that Dignity was *Tomambejus*, who being defeated by *Sultan Selymus* some 260 years ago; was taken in *Grand Cayro*, whither he fled out of the field, and had made a brave defence by barricading the streets, for three days; He continued not long in a condition of Captivity, for he was hanged at his Prison Door, and exposed to the view of the *Egyptians*, as a spectacle of the Vanity of humane greatness. By this *Selymus* this Kingdom was reduced into a province, where one of the principal *Bashawes* keeps Court, in great state: His Government being the richest in all the *Turkish* Dominions, from whence yearly many ships lading of wealth is brought to *Constantinople*, which is alwayes way-laid by some Gallies of *Malta* or *Florence*, but of late years with little success, they come so strongly guarded; and if they fear any danger, have all the Coast of *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*, and the Continent to Friend. The *Bashawes* are sent thither as Sponges, for when they have sucked an



incredible treasure by pilling, fraud, and rapine; they are sent for home and are squeezed to their skins, which sometimes they are forced to part with to boot.

There hath been no change but of the Governours ever since the Conquest of this Kingdom, which is usual with other Bashawes, as namely those of *Aleppo*, who do often rebel and threaten the Grand Seignieur, so that at present the *Egyptians* continue in the same obedience and dumb slavery to which they have been so long accustomed, changing in this *Turkish* Tyranny, the names, not the nature thereof, from that they suffered under the *Mamalukes*.

Mount *Atlas* is a ridge of hills, of exceeding height, and of no small length: it is above the clouds, and is always covered with snow in the midst of summer, full of thick woods; and against *Africa* so fruitful, that it affords excellent fruits of its natural growth, not planted, grafted, or inoculated with the hand of man.

*Lybia* hath mount *Atlas* on the north, by which it is parted from *Barbary* and *Asrenaca*, on the east with *Lybia*, *Marmarica* interposed betwixt it and *Egypt*, and part of *Ethiopia superior*, or the *Abassine* Empire, on the south with *Ethiopia inferior*, and the land of *Negroes*, and on the west with the main *Atlantick* Ocean; the countrey abounds with dates, the chief dier of the people, which commonly rotteth out their teeth:  
their



their Goats they feed with the stones; wherewith they grow fat, and yield store of Milk; the Air is so sound, that it cureth the French Pox without any Physick; the Inhabitants are base and vile People, Thieves, Murderers, Treacherous, and ignorant of all things, feeding most on Dates, Barley, and Carrion, counting Bread a diet for Holidays; their Garments of the coarsest Cloth, so short, that they cover not half the body; the richer sort wear a Jacket of blew Cotton with great Sleeves, they ride upon Camels without Stirrup or Saddle: a Leather thrust through an hole made in the nose of the Camel, serves them for a Bridle, and to save Spurs, they use a Goade; their Religion is Mahometisme.

The land of *Negro's* is bounded on the east with *Ethiopia superior*, on the west with the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the north with *Lybia Deserta*, and the south with the *Ethiopick Ocean*, and part of *Ethiopia inferior*: the Country very hot by reason of the situation under the Torrid Zone, yet very well inhabited, full of People, and in some places alwayes grassy; well watered, specially where the River *Niger* overfloweth; well stored with Corn, Cattel, and Garden ware, well wooded, having store of Beasts wilde and tame; they want fruit Trees; they have both Gold and Silver Mines very pure; the Inhabitants are of little wit, and destitute of all Arts and Sciences, prone to Luxury, and for the most part Mahometans.



*Ethiopia superior* is bounded on the east with the Red Sea, and the *Sinus Barbaricus*, on the west with *Lybia inferior*; the Realm of *Nubia* in the Land of *Negroes*, and part of the Kingdom of *Congo* in the other *Ethiopia*, and on the north with *Egypt*, and *Lybia Marmarica*, and on the south on the Mountains of the Moon: it is in length a thousand five hundred miles; in breadth half as much. The religion of the people is, they use to circumcise their children both males and females. Secondly they baptise the males at forty, and the Females eighty dayes after Circumcision. Thirdly, after the Lords Supper they are not to spit till the Sun-set. Fourthly, they professe but one nature and one will in Christ. Fifthly, they accept only the three first generall Councils. Sixthly, their Priests live by the labour of their own hands, for they allow them nothing, nor permit them to beg. Seventhly, they baptize themselves every *Epiphany* in lakes and ponds, because that day they suppose Christ to have been baptized of *John* in *Jordan*. Eighthly, they eat not of those beasts which in the old Law are reckoned for unclean. Ninthly, and they keep the Jews Sabbath equally solemn with the Lords day. Tenthly, they minister the Lords Supper to Infants presently after baptisme. Eleventhly, they teach the reasonable soul of man is derived from the parents by seminal propagation. Twelfthly, that Infants dying unbaptized, are sanctified in the womb



womb by vertue of the Lords Supper received by the mother after her conception. And finally they shew a Book of eight volumes, writ as they say, by the Apostles assembled at *Jerusalem* for that purpose; the contents thereof they observe most solemnly, and they differ from the *Papists* as the Christians in *Egypt*: they are under the Government of *Prestre John* and the Turk.

I pass by *Ethiopia inferior*, the people being Pagans where we may observe the distinguishing goodness and grace of God, who by people under the same climate and Region is known and unknown; a peculiar Kingdom, surrounded every where with Pagans and Mahometans, worshipping the living God, and believing in Christ though erring in many circumstantial of Orthodox Doctrine, imputable chiefly to remediless Tradition. This is the *Abyssine* Empire, from whence the Eunuch (that was converted by *St. Philip*) the Treasurer to Queen *Candace* came, and which is now the Realm and Dominions of *Prestre John*, a Prince of large Territory, but of scant and narrow fame for any atchievement, and may be supposed more beholding to credulous reports for his Greatness than any real existence thereof. However he serves with others to fill up that great Defart, and truly *Terra Incognita* of the world (the curiosity of travel being no way competent to the danger among such inhospitable and savage people) as that quarter does the Map



to idle or no purpose, and therefore it shall take up no further room for the Description of it, we will only touch a little upon the Southern Coast, where we are concerned in matter of Trade.

*Guinea* stretching all along the South-west Shore of the *Atlantick* Sea, is bounded on the North and East with *Lybia*, famous for Mines of Gold hidden in the Bowells of some of its inland Mountains, for which it is very much traffiqued by all the *European* Nations, even the *Svedes*, *Danes*, and *Dantzickers*, though lockt up by a dangerous Sea at home: such is the sacred thirst of that Mettal, that through all hazzards and difficulties it is attempted. The *Hollander*, to secure his footing there, and to make a propriety, hath built several Forts, and established a *Guinea-Company* in imitation of the *English*, who justly claim the right possession, being the first discoverers, and that made Essay of the place, and are still better liked and entertained by the Natives then the *Dutch* are. Since His Majesties Restitution they have quitted and delivered several Forts built upon the passage into the Countrey to the *English* Fleet, sent thither to settle the Trade and former Factory according to its former Regulation.

Here may not be omitted that little spot of earth lying in the Mediterranean Sea, the Isle of  
*Malta*,



*Malta*, which by *Geographers* is reckoned as part of *Africa*, for no greater reason I suppose then *St. Pauls* character of the Inhabitants upon his Shipwrack there in his Voyage to *Rome*, where he calleth them *Barbarians*, a term appropriate to the adjacent Continent ; for, this Island is scituated South from *Sicily*, from whence it is not half so far disjoyned as from the Coast of *Africa*; and is the Diamond to that large circumference. It is very notable for the famous repulse and defeat of the Turkish *Armado* about 1490. being besieged by Sea by *Mustapha B. ssa*, when *Monsieur de Valette* a Frenchman, was grand Master, in honour of whom and their deliverance, they have built and called their chief City *Valette*. The Knights that are called of this place, were formerly of *Rhodes* ( which *Solyman* the Great, conquered) and from thence settled here. To this Order, none but Gentlemen of three Descents are admitted, and must be *Papists*. The whole Order consisted of Seven Colledges, *French*, *Spaniards*, *Germans*, *Italians*, *English*, *Portugals*, and *Savoyrards*; but since the Reformation in *England*, we have had none of the Order, which mindes me of a Speech of *Queen Elizabeth* concerning foreign Honours conferred on some of her subjects; That she would have her Sheep to be known by her own Brand. It continues at present in *Statu quo*, a great vexation and terrour to the Turkish Navigation, with whom they are to be



be at perpetual Enmity by their vow of Knight-  
hood.

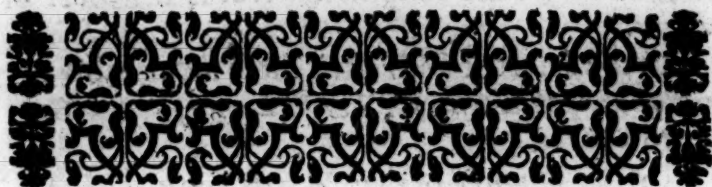
And thus much may suffice to be spoken of  
*Africa*, we will next Enumerate the perticular  
Cities and Rivers.

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*The*

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*The chiefest Cities of Africa, with the  
names of the Rivers, which are  
there most famous.*

**I**N *Barbary* which containeth the Kingdoms of *Fez*, *Morocco*, *Tremiser*, *Algeir*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and *Barca*, there are the famous Cities *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Tangier*, *Telensin*, *Oran*, *Algeir*, *Constantine*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and *Barca*.

The Rivers there most famous are the *Tensife*, the *Ommiraby*, and the River of *Cebus*, *Mulvia*, *Rio Major*, and the *Magrida*.

In *Belledulgerid*, which containeth the Kingdoms of *Suz*, *Daza*, *Sagelmosse*, *Tegorarin*, *Billedulgerid*, and the Defart of *Barca*: there are these famous Cities, *Taradante*, *Dara*, *Sagelmoss*, *Tegorarin*, *Zeb*, *Billedulgerid*: the chiefest Rivers are the River of *Sur*, the River of *Darba*, and the *Ghir*.

In *Egypt* are the famous Cities of *Sabod*, *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, *Rascha*, or *Rofesta*, *Damietta*, *Cosir*,



*fir*, and *Surs* : the renowned River is the River of *Nilus*.

In the desert of *Zaara* are these memorable cities, *Zauhaga*, *Zuenzera*, *Targa*, *Lemta*, *Berdoa*, *Gauga* and *Borno*.

In the Country of the *Negroes*, are these remarkable Cities, *Gue*, *Eata*, *Guencha*, *Tombu*, *Agados*, *Cano*, *Cassena*, *Gangara*, *Tula*, *Catan*, or *Senega*, *Guinala*, *Beria*, *Melli*, *Songo*, *Gago*, *Wuber*, *Zegzag*, and *Sanfara* : the rivers here that are most famous, are, *Sernoga*, *Gambia*, and *Rio Degrand*.

In *Gniomy* are these famous Towns, *Serze-Lionne*, or *Cachien*, *Saint George De la Meine*, and *Benin*.

In *Nubia* are these remarkable Cities, *Gorham*, *Cusam*, *Nubia*, *Dancala*, *Julac*, *Bugiba*, *Cansila*, and *Dasila*.

In the upper *Ethiopia*, which containeth the Kingdomes of *Barnegus*, *Tigremahon*, *Amara*, *Damont*, *Cafatos*, *Innari*, *Gogame*, *Baga*, *Medri*, *Meroe*, *Ximenchi*, and *Dambrea* : There are these famous Cities, *Barone*, *Caxumo*, *Amara*, *Damont*, *Gefates*, *Narre*, *Goyame*, and *Adeghena* : the Rivers which are here most memorable, are, the Rivers of *Zaire*, and *Quilmanci*.

In that part which is called *Zanguebar*, are these remarkable Cities, *Damboa*, *Mosambique*, *Quiloa*, *Monbaze*, *Melinda*. On the side of *Adan*, are, *Brave*, *Madulaxo*, *Adia*, *Adel*. On the side of *Alex*, *Erocco*, or *Arquico*, *Suquema*, *Biafra*.

In



### (iii)

In the lower *Ethiopia*, which comprehendeth *Congo*, *Caffrare*, and *Monomotapa*, are the famous Cities of *Banza Loanga*, *S. Salvador*, *Cabazze*, or *Dongo*, *Safula*, *Simbaos*, or *Messapa*, and *Bu-tua*, and *Tang*, or *Tete*: the Rivers are *Cuana*, *Spiritu Sancto*, and the River *Dos infantes*.

In *Africa* are divers other Islands besides *Malta*: In the Western Ocean, the *Canaries*, the *Cape Verd*, and the Isle of *Saint Thomas*: the chiefest in the *Cynaries* is called *Saint Iago*; and in *Saint Thomas*, *Panoasan*.

In the Eastern Ocean there is the Isle of *Madagascar*, or *Saint Laurence*; and the Isle of *Zocora*, which hath a City after her own name.

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*America*

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*America.*

THE Vain and Ambitious lamentation of Great *Alexander*, had he extended his Life to the same prodigious length as he did his victorious Arms, might have found new Worlds to conquer, when he might have past from his Conquest of the Sea of the East, to the Shore of the *West-Indies*. It hath been observed by those that have curiously calculated the rise, growth, and perfection of Arts and Learning, that they have alwayes followed the fortune of Arms and Empire, which having traversed the East, and verged Westward to *Grecia* settled in the Roman Greatnesse among the rest of those Arts, *Astronomy*, and *Geometry*, and the product of those *Navigations*, have been by the *Europeans* highly improved, who scorning the pusillanimity of former Ages, that crept in their Vessels by the Shore, have adventured into the dangerous Main, and by skilfull presumption have discovered new Lands, and so far advanced the knowledge of them by frequent Voyages, that it is concluded, so far as Sea and Land is passable there can be no other Countries undiscoverable. Since which fortunate adventures, the course of the World and Governments have been altered, for Empire hath followed Arts, to wit, the discovery of those Treasures and Mines which innocent



nocent Nature had so long obscured, and hidden from these parts of the World: For, the King of *Spain* being posselt of these Mines, as we shall see presently, a wonder it is how formidable he grew, and to what greatness he arose, even to the aspiring ambition of an Universal Monarchy; disdaining to be numbered the Fifth (the other Four being indeed but partly so) whereas this aimed to be one and all: and *Thomas de Campa-nella*, a Learned *Jesuit*, hath written a very elaborate Tract, shewing the means and feisible wayes thereunto.

The first Discoverer of this Fourth part of the World, was *Christopher Columbus*, a *Genoese*, who, having studied Geometry, and been bred at Sea, had more then strong imaginations, that there were great and vast Regions to the Westward of *Europe*; and thereupon communicated the Project to several Merchants: who, unwilling, or unable to hazard so much Money as was requisite to such an undertaking, advised him to address himself to some Prince, whose Dominions were accommodated to the Design, if it did succeed; by whom he might be set forth upon the Voyage: which he so importunately prosecuted, as it is natural with all Men; who fancy to themselves a single and sure way to Honour and Profit. VWhereupon he addressed himself first to our King *Henry* the Seventh, and laid open to him and his Council the fair possibilities of the Design, and the advantages which would  
H thence



thence accrue to this Crown, being so conveniently situated for that Navigation: King Henry heard him, but gave little credit to his Discourses, affecting a secure Exchequer, which he had unknown wayes (before) to fill, beyond the uncertain hopes of unknown Mines, which, like the Philosophers Stone might have no other existence than in projection. He then made offer of this his service to Ferdinand King of Arragon and Castile, a wise and prudent Prince; who publickly weighing the small charge against the exceeding Honour and Gain, consented to His desires, and furnished him with fifteen Ships, Men, and Victuals for the Voyage, giving him Commission and Authority in his name, to pursue the adventure.

Our Chronicles indeed report, that after this fruitless proffer, which was in the year, 1488. King Henry gave a Commission to one John Cabot, and his three Sons, Sebastian, Lewis, and Santius; John and Sebastian setting Sail, ranged a great part of this unknown Land in one thousand four hundred ninety and seven, which Columbus had only touched in 1492, and it was 1498 ere he saw the continent. Americus Vesputius came long after, though the whole Continent, at this day is called America after his own name. This Sebastian discovered more than them all, and was therefore Knighted by K. Henry the Eighth, who made him grand Pilot of England, with a pension of 166*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* yearly, but the Spanish Seizure



zure and Landing prepossessing the Countrey, we got nothing there, more then our pains for our labour till a great while after.

For it was almost 100 years after, before we set footing in any part thereof. The first that promoted it was Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in 1584. who with Letters Patents, assisted by Sir *Richard Greenville*, great Uncle to the now Earl of *Bath*, and other Gentlemen, set out two ships from the *Thames*, who in less then three Moneths time, by an undue course to the Southward, passing the *Canaries*, fell in with the Coast of *Florida*, and entering there into Harbour (after they had sailed an hundred and twenty miles in sight of land) they took possession of it for the Queens Majesty, which from the tops of the Hills beholding the Sea on both sides, they repared to be an Island, which they named *Florida*, by reason of its flowery green soyl, and flourishing Herbage. The Continent was then called by the *Salvages*, *Weganiaca*; but afterwards upon the return of the Fleet, Her Majesty was pleased to honour it with her own unmarried State, and to call it *Virginia*, the first Governour thereof being Mr. *Ralph Lane*. Hither, during the aboard of the *English* that were left, while the Ships returned, came Sir *Francis Drake*, and seeing the men in distress, lent the Governour and them a ship to carry them home. The next were those in 1485 that came with Sir *Richard Greenville* from *Plimouth* with seven sail, who



in a Months time came to *St. Domingo* in *Hispaniola*; and within a fortnight after, anchored at *Florida*; and in 1586. *Sir Richard Greenville* came again, but the Colony he had left were all killed: so he returned, and sent *Mr. White*, who made a successful Voyage, and was Governour there; who, returning into *England*, and leaving another Colony, they were all destroyed at his coming again: which so disheartened all further undertakings, that it was twelve years before another Voyage was begun, under Captain *Gosnol*, in the year 1602. who, passing by the *Azores*, made the Voyage shorter by 300. Leagues, which was also seconded by two Barks from *Bristol* 1603. and another from *London* 1605. But still no convenient Harbour for Ships, nor Security for the Men that should stay there was yet found, till the Arrival of *Capt. Smith* in 1606.

*Virginia* is seated between the degrees of 34. and 45. North Latitude: the Bounds thereof on the East side are the great Ocean; on the South lieth *Florida*; on the North *Nova Francia*: as for the West thereof the limits are unknown. The English Plantations, as they were in that year 1606. were under the degrees of 35. 38. and 39. the temperature thereof agreeing very well with the English Constitution. The Summer is as hot as in *Spain*; the Winter as cold as in *France*, or in *England*. The Heat of Summer is in *June*, *July*, and *August*; but the constant breezes at that time of the year, do much allay its vehemency,

The



The extreme cold of the Winter is, half *December*, *January*, *February*, and half *March*. The Winds are variable, but no such Thunder or Lightning as in *Europe*: all the varieties of needful Fruits which we have here, may, by the industry of men, be in great plenty there.

There is but one entrance by Sea into this Country, and that is at the Mouth of a very goodly Bay, eighteen or twenty miles broad: The South Cape is called *Cape Henry*: and the North, *Cape Charles*, in honour of those two Princes. The Land may have the prerogative over most places known, for large and pleasant Navigable Rivers, Mountains, Hills, Valleys, and Champion Fields. In the Bay which lieth North and South, are many Isles, both great and small: the water floweth herein neer 200. miles, and hath a Channel for 140. miles, of betwixt 6, and 15 Fathom deep, being in breadth some 10 or 14 miles. The Mountains are of divers natures: for, at the Head of the Bay, the Rocks are of a Composition, like Mill-stones, some of Marble, &c. the Colour of the Earth did in some places resemble *Bole Armeniac*, *Tirra Sigillata*, Fullers Earth: but generally it is a black Sandy Mould: In some places again fat slimy Clay, in others a very barren Gravel: The whole Count y is neither Mountainous nor yet low, but bestowed into pleasant Hills, and fertile Valleys, one prettily crossing another, and watered conveniently with



fresh Brooks and Streams, no less commodious then delightful. There is little Grass, for all the Country is over-grown with Trees, whose continual Droppings causeth their Grass to turn to Weeds, by reason of the ranckness of the Ground, which is now well amended by the Plantations. The Wood is commonly Oake, and Walnut; many of their Oakes so tall and streight that they will bear two foot and an half square of good Timber for twenty yards long; there is also some Ash and Elm, Mulberries, Chesnuts which taste like Damsons; and Vines, but they are wild and bear few Grapes. There are also Gums, Cedars, Saxafras-Trees, Berries, Herbs and Roots, Pellitory and Oranges.

For Beasts, there are Deer, Squirrells, Beaver, Otters, Foxes, Dogs, Martins, Pole-cats, and Weasels. For Birds, there are all sorts of Hawks, Partridges, Turkeys, Blackbirds, Thrushes, and divers of our small Birds. In Winter there are great plenty of Swans, Geese, and such Wilde Fowl; as also Parrots and Pigeons. For Fish, there is Sturgeon, Grampus, Porcupisce, Seal, Mullers, white Salmons, Trouts, Soales, Plaise, Herrings, Pearch, Crabs, Stromps, Eeles, Lampreys, Oysters, Cockles and Muscles.

The Inhabitants differ much in stature, but generally they are tall and streight, they are of colour Brown, or enclining to an Olive when at Age, but are horn white. They are inconstant



stant in every thing but what fear constraineth them to keep. Crafty, Timorous, quick of apprehension, and very ingenious. They are soon moved to anger; and so malicious, that they seldom forget an Injury. Their Buildings and Habitations are for the most part by Rivers, or not far distant from some fresh Spring; their Houses are built like our Arbours of small young Twigs, bowed and tyed; and so close-covered with Mats, or the Barks of Trees, very handsomely, that notwithstanding either Wind, Rain, or Weather, they are as warm as Stoves, but very smoky, yet at the top of the House they have a Hole to let it out. The Men use Fishing, Hunting, and other Manly Exercises; while the Women sow and reap, and carry burdens, and do all the Drudgery.

Their Chief God they serve is the Devil, whom they call *Okee*, more out of fear than love. In their Temples, which are Houses 60. foot high, built Arbour-wise, are placed the Images of their Devils and Kings, and their Tombes. They have a Chief, and Inferiour Priests, but keep no Day more Holy then another. They use also divers Conjurations, and have Altars, but they stand from their Temples. In some parts of their Country they have yearly a Sacrifice of Children: Upon some conference with them concerning their Religion, although they could not be persuaded to forsake their False Gods, yet they did believe, that our God as much exceeded theirs,



as our Guns did their Bows and Arrows.

Many encounters the English had with these Natives, who, by treacheries and open assaults endeavoured to disturb their possession: but they were so frightened with the noise, and so terrified with the Execution of the Guns, that they were kept in some awe, while *James Town* was finished which by the constant supplies sent yearly by the Council for *Virginia*, was at last well built and fortified and pallisadoed, and the Salvages awed into a good Comportment, untill the coming of the Lord *de La Ware*, just as through want the English were resolved to quit the Country: a little before which time, as they had taken the same resolution, Sir *Thomas Gates*, and Sir *George Sommers* prevented them by arriving from the *Bermudas*, where they had been in great danger by a leaking Ship.

His Lordship arrived the 9. of *June* 1610, accompanied with *Ferdinando Weynman*, Captain *Houlcroft*, Captain *Lawson*, and divers others in three ships well appointed with a years provision, who built Fort *Charles*, and Fort *Henry*, that were afore but bare Capes; and soon after good store of Kine and Swine were sent by Sir *Thomas Dale*, who was Governour after my Lord *De la Ware* was returned, who built a Town called *Henrico*, and portioned out the adjacent Country into Hundreds: as also he built another Town, and called it the *New Bermoudas*, about fifty miles from *James Town*, and the

English



*English* Colony fell to planting their Corn, about *April* every year; every man having been allotted three Acres of Ground; in the nature of Farms (the first Farmer there being one *William Spence*) who were to supply their stores for it, with a small quantity of Corn yearly, by which means it was wonderfull to see how in so short a time this Colony was thriven in its reputation.

But it advanced faster soon after, by the means of the standing Lottery and a perfect peace, made with *Powhatan* the King of the Country; whose Daughter, being surprised, one Mr. Rolfe had married. She proved a very good Christian and Vertuous Woman being Christened *Rebecca*. They began also now to plant Tobacco, every year changing their Governour, and had a dispute with the *French* in their new plantations. A Convention also in the nature of a Parliament was called, and several gifts to charitable uses for bringing up the *Indian* Children, transmitted to the Governour and Council, so that they were by the year 1620 in a very flourishing condition, that year arriving no less than eleven ships, and 1216 persons, which were thus to be disposed, 80. for Tennants to the Governors Lands, besides 50. sent the former Spring for the Companies Land, and 150. for the Colledge, 100. for the Glebe-land, 90. young Women to make Wives, 50. Servants for publique Service, and 50. more, whose Labours were to bring up 30. of the  
Infi-



Infidels Children, the rest were sent to private Plantations. The year before the Lord De la Ware had mainly promoted this good and great Work, passing over thither, though he had hardly escaped before, dyed, to the great grief and discouragement of the Plantation; most of the Nobility entred now also into the undertaking, and were Treasurers for it to the further promoting of these good beginnings, by whose Directions order was taken for suppressing the Planting of Tobacco, Planting of Corn: but all to little effect, the stream of the Inclination of the Planters, or good nature of the Soyl to cherish that Plant, preferring it before all Grain whatsoever, to the incredible profit of that Colony; as it afterwards proved. Now also there was much suit for Patents for Plantations; and several Persons transported themselves upon their own Accompts, but we shall see, met with a miserable entertainment.

For, on the 22 of *March* 1622. these perfidious Infidels, though they had promised to hold the League inviolable, till the Sky should fall, as they termed it, resolved upon a General Massacre; which, by reason of the English separating themselves, for the better Soyl, and commodiousness of Ground, no way in the least distrusting these Miscreants (whom, in hope of their Conversion, they had used with all Familiarity and Civility imaginable, and therefore every way unprovided of defence, their Guns never used

but



but against Deer or Wild-fowl) they had very near effected, if it had not been discovered by one of their own Nation that turned Christian. There were murdered in this attempt 347 Men, Women, and Children, all with their own weapons, they comming upon them in the disguise of the same familiarity, but hurting none that opposed them. By the discovery of the *Indian* aforesaid, eleven parts of Twelve of the *English* escaped, for it being revealed at *James Town*, most of the Plantations dispersed thereabouts among the *Indians* (who commonly keep not above a 100 or 200 in a division of ground) took the Alarm and stood upon their Guard, which the *Indians* perceiving fled, but the plantations far distant to a 140 miles, were most destroyed, which afterwards for more security, were reduced to five or six; and these inhumane Barbarians so severely dealt withal, that in a short time the Country was wholly subjected to the *English*, and became very well peopled and of great Trade, and continued so, proving a receptacle and good retreat for many families in our late confusions, and now yieldeth great emoluments to the Inhabitants and Planters; and so we will leave it, and take a short view of the *Bermuda's Islands*.

The



*The Islands of Bermuda's.*

**T**Hese Islands lye in the main Ocean, and 200 Leagues from any Continent, scituated in 32 degrees, and 25 Minutes of Northerly Latitude, and distant from *England*, West, South-west, about 3300 miles, some twenty miles in length, and not past two miles and a half in breadth, environed with Rocks, which make it naturally very strong, but infamous for Shipwrack; there being but two places, and those not very wel known, where Shipping may safely come in, and those now are exceedingly well fortified, but within is room to entertain a Fleet Royal. The Island is very uneven, distributed into Hills and Dales; the Mold is of divers colours, neither clay nor sand, but a mean between both: under the Mold two or three foot deep, and sometime less, is a kind of white hard substance which they call the Rock, but Trees will fasten root in it, being pumice like and spungy.

*The Air.* The Air is most commonly clear, and very temperate, and moist with a moderate heat, very apt to nourish all things, so as many things transported hence, yield a far better increase; and if it be a living creature it becomes far better and fatter; by this means the Country is replenished with Hens and Turkeys; yet being, through their multitude

not



not to be attended, they turn wild and forsake the Houses. There seems to be a perpetual Spring, which is the cause some things come not to that maturity and perfection which is requisite, and though the Trees shed their leaves, yet are they alwayes full of Green. The Corn is the same they have in *Virginia*, and the *West-Indies*, of which, without plowing or much labour they have two harvests every year, in *July* and *December* (it both no Grapes in perfection) and the Oranges and Lemmons grow twice a year likewise.

The Sun every day in the year shines upon it, for the temperature is beyond all others the most admirable, no cold greater than we feel here in *April*, nor heat much greater than an ordinary *May*. Frost and Snow is never seen here, and stinking and infectious Mists very seldom by reason of the Main Ocean: the Winter they have keeps time with ours, but the longest dayes and nights are shorter than ours by two hours.

At its first Discovery it was all overgrown with Weeds and Plants of several kinds, many tall and goodly Cedars, infinite store of Palmito's and Mulberries, and Wild Olive Trees; with divers others unknown both by Name and Nature, there is also diversity of curious strange fowl, as also for Game and Diet, and likewise of Fish; the Sea as well as the rest of the Elements being abundantly liberal.

It



It is uncertain how it came by this name of *Bermuda's*, but that which is most noised for it, is the casting away of a *Spanish* ship called by that name, carrying black Hogs to the *West Indies*; who swam ashore and were found there in great numbers, so that it was called the Isle of Devils, and shunned as the rock of Perdition. One *Henry May* an English man, being cast away in a *French* Vessel by the presumption of the Pilots, who said they were twelve Leagues beyond it, with some *Frenchmen*, got ashore, and making a new Bark there, got to *England* in the year 1594. The next ship that was cast away, (or indeed rather to be said saved) was that of *Sir George Summers*, delighed in 1609 for *Virginia*, which by a Hurricane being covered with water, and so leaking, that after three days the men gave over working, committing themselves to Gods mercy, unexpectedly, as *Sir George* was sitting at the Steerage, guiding the ship to keep her upright, came within sight of Land, to which they made, and ran her so even between two Rocks that she poised her self, where he unladed the goods, the storm ceasing, and came on shore, where finding such unhop'd for plentiful refreshments, (though he went to *Virginia* in a Cedar ship, in which he returned thither again and there died) two of his men which staid afterwards behind two years, and one he left, when he was carried home dead, when as they were contriving their departure and

com



committing themselves to the Sea in a little Bark, a Ship appeared and stayed their resolutions.

During their abode here, they found in one entire Lump among the crevices of the Rocks a piece of *Ambergreece*, the greatest yet found, weighing 80 l. with other small crumbles,

This with much adoe was secured for the Company of these Sumer-Islands, who to the number of one hundred and twenty, had purchased a Patent for the said Isle, whom the News of the *Ambergreece* much augmented. The first Governour was Mr. *More*, he departing, there was a monthly succession of six, till one should come from *England*, which was Captain *Daniel Tucker*: in the mean time the Fortifications were finished and the Isle secured from any attempt of the *Spaniard*, in whose time happened that memorable Voyage of five Persons, *Viz. Richard Sanders, William Godwin* a Ship-Carpenter, *Thomas Harrison* a Joyner, *James Earker* a Gentleman, and *Henry Puet*: who making a Boat under pretence for Fishing, being hardly used and not suffered to depart in the Ships, by the assistance of a Compass, unknown to any person till they were gone, set to Sea having provided themselves of Victuals, and by a direct Course, the wind favouring them, in five weeks time (though a *Pyrat* to whom they sailed hoping to be taken in, took away from them their Compass and other necessary implements) arrived in *Ireland*, where the Earl of *Thomond* honourably received them



them, and hung up their Vessel for a Monument.

It is now divided into eight Tribes, each Tribe having in it 50 Shares, of which there are some for their publike charge. The names of the Tribes are

*Sandys*

*Pembroke*

*Southampton*

*Cavendish*

*Warwick*

*Smith*

*Paget*

*Hamilton, formerly Bedford.*

And thus much for *Bermuda's*.

#### *The Swedes Plantation.*

The *Swedes* are seated between the *Dutch* and *Virginia* in a Village by a Fort, which lyeth eight miles within the River of *Delaware* in *Virginia*; on the northside of the River, they are few in number, and their principle business is, their Commerce with the *Indians*, for they have little or no Cattle; they furnish the *Indians* with Guns and weapons, as the *Dutch* do; and once in a year are supplied by a ship or two from *Swethland*, that fetch away their Merchandise.

#### *Mary-Land.*

This Province is divided from *Virginia* by the great River *Patomack*; it lyeth on the North side of the great River, and the west side of the great



great *Virginia* Bay, it is more wholesome then the parts of *Virginia* and seated better for the *English* grain. It is now better peopled than formerly, the Inhabitants being *Papists* and *Protestants*, a like countenanced, the propriety by Patent is vested in the Lord *Baltimore*, a *Catholick*.

### *New-Holland.*

To the South-west of *New-England*, lyeth the *Dutch* Plantation: it hath good ground, and good air, but few of that Nation inhabiting there which maketh that there are few Plantations in the Land; they chiefly intending their *East-India* Trade, and but one Village, whose Inhabitants are part *English* and part *Dutch*. Here hath been no news, or any matter of War or State since the first Settlement. There is the *Port Orange*, thirty miles up *Hudsons* River; they are mischievous neighbours to the *English*, for according to the *European* Mode, they sell Guns and Ammunition to the Common Enemy the *Indians*.

### *New-England.*

This Plantation was first undertaken in the year 1606. by Patent from King *James*, to several Merchants of *London*, and the West-Countries, with a special Inhibition not to plant within 100 miles of the former Colony of *Virginia*,



nia, but never took effect till 1622 or thereabouts, after many losses and discouragements of several adventures. At last Sir *Francis Popham* had the Happinesse and Fortune to establish it, though with much hazard and difficulty by the Treachery of the *Indians*, and the unproportionableness of the after-Supplies. The Plantation beginneth about 44. degrees and is indifferently peopled with *English* as Southwardly at 41. At this day it hath three Divisions, the North, the middle, and the South. In the middle is *Boston*, the best Seat and best inhabited; the South is the Government of *New-Plimouth*. *Boston* hath a Street neer half a mile long, full of Merchandize. Here is Resident, a Council, and a Governour, which is yearly chosen, and accommodated with a very good Port and Castle, furnished with Men and Ammunition. Near *Boston* lyeth *Charles-Town*; and five miles into the Countrey, is *Cambridge* an University of Nonconformists to the Church of *England*; This Country having alwayes been the Receptacle of such religious Malecontents.

The Land of all this Region is generally barren and rocky, the Commodities are these ensuing, Pipe-staves, Clabboard, Fish, *English* Grain and Fruits, and Iron works; with these they drive a Trade to most parts of *Europe*, especially to *Spain*, the *Canaries*, and *Charibty* Islands. They are at present very numerous, and deserve their Name, except their diversity



diversity in Religion, which hath made them disgustful to old *England*. Near adjoyning to this Colony, the *French* have a Plantation called *Canada* or *Nova Francia*, not worth the mentioning save for some bickerings that have lately happened betwixt us and them, concerning limits; wherein we have been successful, driving them out of some Ports they unjustly possessed.

*New-found-land.*

This is the most Septentrional land of *America*, but there is a straight of Sea not yet thoroughly discovered, called *Hudsons* Straight, by which the North-west passage was concluded feasible, the Lands adjoyning being called *Nova Britannia* or *Nova Frannurbia*. This Island stretcheth North and South from 46. degrees and a half to 50. and a half Latitude. The Natives of this place are few and Savage. The Commodity thereof is Fish, which is mostly *Poor John*, traded for in great quantity by *French*, *Biscayners*, and *English*, chiefly of the West Country, who for the profit hereof, endure the Winter cold and Summer heat of the Climate, amidst other very great difficulties. This Island lyes at the mouth of the River *Canada*, distant from the continent at the north end near half a League and the South-west point is about a League from *Cape Breton*.



This is a small Island upon the Coast of New  
 England; the Governour thereof being appoint-  
 ed by the Council of New-England. It is 20  
 miles long, and 10 miles broad; there is great  
 plenty of Fish in this Coast. On the Southwest  
 of this Island lieth Long-Island, in length 60.  
 English miles, and in breadth 15, inhabited by  
 some English, who, for their Sectary opinions  
 have been put from New-England. They are  
 claimed also by the Dutch, but depend of, nor  
 pay duty to either. As also there are divers  
 other Islands more particularly Cape-Hatteras a  
 part of Island in 36 degrees from whence  
 till you come to the point of St. Helena, which  
 is in 32 degrees, all the Coast along are broken  
 ken Isles and uninhabited, the best whereof is  
 Roanoke of 18 miles compass. To this place  
 The Islands of Lucayos or Bahama, be-  
 long, which are South-west from the former  
 Islands, and to the North of Hispaniola, Cuba, and  
 the most eminent is Lucaya in 27 degrees.  
 There is likewise the Islands of  
 Abaco, and Tuna of 12, and 20 Leagues in 24  
 degrees, and a half. Tuna is in 23 degrees  
 and a half, 15. Leagues in Length, and North  
 from Hispaniola lyeth Samana 7. Leagues each  
 way



way. Between which two former lyeth *Yalaguao* of 10 Leagues in 22 degrees and a half. There are also three small Islands that make a Triangle. The Islands of *Maguana*, *Quaquar*, *Makre*, and *Alreo* in 20 degrees, not now inhabited, and never but once sailed to by the *English*; with losse too, although they go round them yearly.

St. *Christophers*, *Mewis*, and *Montserat*, and *Antego*.

This Island is of Ten Leagues in length, and seated by *English* and *French*, each having a Governour of their own Nation, so peopled by both, that Ground can hardly be obtained. The two Nations are so mixed in their plantations, that no secret design upon one another can long be kept so. They make some Sugar in this Island, some India, and Cotton Wool, but most Tobacco. *Mewis* is 3 Leagues in length, lying within a League of *St. Christophers*. Here is the best Sugar of the *Charibby* Islands, some *Indico*, but little Cotton or Tobacco: in 17 degrees lyeth *Barbada* and *Redanda*, in the hands of the *Canibals*. *Montserat* is inhabited most part by *Irish*, within 5 Leagues of the *Redanda*, planted with Tobacco and some *Indico*. *Antego* lyeth between 14 and 15 degrees. It hath good Air, and is planted by the *English* with Tobacco, *Indico*, Cotton-Wool, and Sugar. The



other *Charity* Ilands, are, *Magelanes*, *Dominica*, *Martinina*, *Santa Luca*, *Guarda-Lupa*, *Todos Santos*, *Disceda*, inhabited by *Camballs*, *French*, and *Spaniards*; and *Barbadoes*, or *Barbudoes*.

*Barbadoes.*

This is a *Lee-Iland*, the Wind usually blowing one way. It lyeth in 13 degrees, 30 minutes; inhabited all with *English*, and *Negroes* their Servants, to such a number, that it hath more people and Commerce than all the Ilands of the *Indies*. Their Principal Commodity is Sugar of the worst sort, Indico very good, Cotton, and little Tobacco. They buy and sell here, and scarce any where else in *English* Plantations, with pieces of 8. ready money. Here are store of Cattel, but Horses are the most wanting, by reason of their great Draught and Trade from place to place. It is the worst place either to live in or to make a Voyage or Return. For what is here is as well in the rest of the Ilands, and much more plenty; for here they have too many people, and in those there is too few, and Grain more then enough. Its strength in men makes that they have no fortification yet perfect, the reason that induced my Lord *Willoughby* of *Parbam* sent thither Governour for the King in 1651, upon an attempt of Sir *George Ayscoughs* (sent thither by the Parliament to reduce



duce those Ilands to their subjection ) who had then declared for the Royal Interest, and proclaimed his present Majesty to land some force upon the Iland ) to hearken to a Capitulation and agreement, and render it to him upon honourable Terms. This Plantation is now ready to be deserted, unless some expedient can be found for Wood or other Fuell to boyle their Sugar; divers having already transplanted themselves to *Surynam*

*Jaimaica,*

This Iland oweth its name to *Colum'us*; who in his first discovery of this part of the World, landed here, and seized it for the use of the King of *Spain*, being sent out by him at the instance of his Wife *Isabella*, with 15. Ships, whose Dysasters it will be too tedious to relate. It will suffice to say, that for all his great Services he was at last imprisoned in these Countries, and sent home in Chains, from which he was by the favour of the King released; and himself afterwards honoured with the Title of Duke *de la Vega*, a City in this Iland he himself had so named, which City is now in being.

After our unfortunate Defeat at *Hispaniola* in 1656. where a strange Consternation had seized upon the Spirits of the whole Army (none daring to shew their Faces to the Enemy, but Major General *Hayns* and three or four more with him, who honourably fell in Fight with that



*Negro*, and Devil-like *Molatto*) for lack of Provisions, which would not have lasted the whole Army in their resailing to Windward to *Barbadoes*, it was resolved the Fleet should steer for *Jamaica*, which was accordingly effected, and upon Landing, Proclamation made that it should be present death for any man to turn his back to the Enemy. They landed without opposition and while they were marching up the Country, the crafty *Spaniard*, the old pocky Governour, by a Treaty and Presents, so delayed the Motion of the Army, that they conveyed away their incredible wealth and riches into the woods and other Coverts before it was possible to overtake them; He himself remaining as Hostage for the performance of some idle Articles. So the *English* were peaceably at present posselt of the Country.

But not long after came a reinforcement from the Island of *Cuba* adjacent thereto, (Divers *Spaniards* and *Molatto's*, still keeping in the Woods and annoying the *English*) and fortified themselves at *Rio Novo*, where though they were strongly entrenched, and twice more in number, the Souldiers were so earnest to regain their lost Honour (being taunted to their hearing by the Enemy with *St. Domingo*, and undervalued for that Cowardwice) that they fell on with incredible Fury and Resolution, and forced their Trenches, and made them accept of very hard Conditions to depart with their Skins. The  
like



like they did to other Spaniards, who landed about the same time near *Poynt Pedro*, so that there is little danger or expectation of another invasion; the Spaniard having such proof of our recovered valour; though the Island, if it were less fruitful, is worth the fighting for, though it should cost the Spaniard his best blood, for it lyeth within his bowels, and in the heart of his Trade. For all the Treasure that his Plate Fleet brings home from *Cartagena*, steers directly for *St. Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, and from thence must pass by one of the ends of this Island to recover the *Havana*, the common rendezvous of the whole Armado before it returns home through the Gulf of *Florida*; Nor is there any other way (whereby to miss the Island of *Jamaica*) because he cannot in any reasonable time turn up to the wind-ward of *Hispaniola*, the which though he might with difficulty perform, yet he would thereby lose the security of his united strength, which at the *Havane*, from all parts of the Bay of *Mexico*, *New Spain*, and the riches from *Nombre de Dios*, and the South Seas, accompany each other home from the said *Havane*, and yet notwithstanding the private English Men of War, snap up the Straglers, as they lie cruising upon the Coast of *Jamaica*, being fifty Leagues East and West, and North and South twenty.

It is seated between the Tropicks in seventeen and 18 degrees of Northern Latitude, and therefore



fore twice every year subjected to the perpendicular Beams of the Sun, but proving as happy to the Complexions and Constitutions of *English* men, as *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Spain*, or *Portugal*. The mortality that happened there at our first Landing, proceeding either from the griping Monopoly of some hoarding Officers, or through want of timely recruits, or through some fatal Conjunction of the superiour Luminaries. It is by good Experience found to be a temperate climate, for all 'tis scandalized with the Fiction of the Torrid Zone, the Heat in the day time being alwayes allayed with the Sea-Breezes, which rise with the Sun, and the Nights are by an interchangeable and never-failing intercourse refreshed with Land-Breezes.

Nor is the fertility lesse propitious than the temperature, producing in as great abundance, as any where in the *Indies*, Sugar-Canes, Tobacco, Cotton, Maez or Indian Corn, Potatoes, Yaums, and Coco-Nuts; the Earth continuing its Spring, and being green and florid, all the year long. Here are store of Hogs fattened by what drops from the Trees, whole Herds of Beeves, which, before they were frightened by our unskilful method of killing them by shot, fed by 1000 in the *Savana's* or large Champion fields, but now sculk in the Woods and Coverts, and appear not but by night. Here are also a number of wilde Horses, well shaped, and very serviceable, being all bred of *Spanish*



nish Gennets, which may be bought for 3*l.* sterling, and will yield 6000*l.* of Sugar at Barbadoes. There are likewise excellent plenty of choice Timber Trees, and Wood for the Dyers use, as Fustick, Brasileña, and Ebony; and a kind of Logwood, China Roots, Gum, Guaiacum, Lignum Vitæ, Cassia, &c. There are also abundance of Cocoa Trees, which the Spaniard reckons one of his chiefest Incomes, which may be yearly improved.

There is one Rarity more, which is the Alligator or Indian Crocodile, some of them 6 or 7 foot long: but they cannot hurt a man if he be aware of them, their motion being slow, and head and body must move together. There are no Mines found out yet, but they are not to be despaired of, in the prosecution of the Plantation

The English have built a new Town at Cagway point, of about 600. Houses, where at present the Governour resides, having quitted the City of *S. Iago de la Vega*, the Spaniards chief town, which is seated in a pleasant Savana. This City was some 30 years ago, plundered by General Jackson, who came with 500 men from *St. Christophers*, and in spight of 2000 Spaniards, in a readinesse to receive him and 7 Barricadoes (such was the Mariners exceeding greediness of spoil) forced the Town and plundered it, and made the Spaniard give him a great sum to boot, to spare it from the fire: it had formerly 2000 houses,

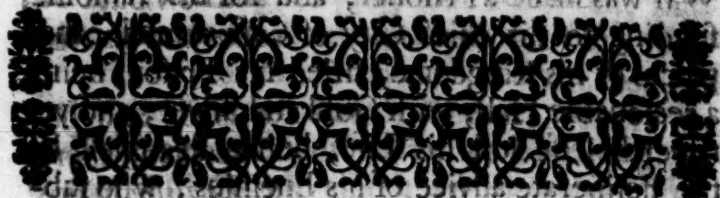


and 16 Churches and Chappels, and now but 600 Houses, the Skeleton of two Churches and an Abbey.

Point *Cagnay* is very well fortified, and has Guns in it, as good as any the *Tower* had: there is also another Plantation of the *English*, in one Regiment at Port *Mirant*, who have already made it considerable by planting several Commodities. After *Hennables* left the Island, the Government was devolved to the eldest Collonel; and afterwards *Crommel* sent Collonel *Brain* to command them, who died there: and then it was conferred on Collonel *Doyley*, who hath been happily active in promoting this Colony, and is yet Governour till the Arrival of the Lord *Windsor*, sent thither with a Patent from the King, and Grant of the whole Island, under whose care it is likely to flourish.

The





*The King of Spain's Dominions  
in the West-Indies.*

It will be unnecessary and of no use, to insist much upon the Countries subject to the King of Spain in America, because we have no traffique in those parts; the King of Spain forbidding and keeping all men from thence, with as much diligent watchfulness, as the Dragon did the Golden or *Hyperian* Apples. With much difficulty he obtained his Mines, severall supplies being stopt, and his Colonies ready to depart: besides the frequent Fights betwixt themselves in point of private advantages, severall Governours supplanting one another by Tragical means, the principal whereof was *Columbus*, that successful Captain, *Ferdinandus Cortesius*, Marquis of the Valley, *Pizarro*, *Almagrus*, *Vasco*, and *Blasco*: By *Cortesius*, *Atabalipa* King of *Peru* was taken Prisoner, in which are his Mines of *Potosi*, &c. Who refusing a dangerous peace offered by the Spaniard, by the fortune of the War



War was made a Prisoner, and for his ranfome, sending to his chief City of *Casoon*, and other places of his Kingdome, filled his Prison, being a reasonable Hall, with Gold and Silver, and yet neverthelesse lost his Life, being strangled by the deliberate advice of his Enemies; who substituted his Brother in his place. The *Indians* upbraiding the *Spaniard* with their Cruelty and Covetousnesse, and calling Money their God, bidding them to eat it. It is reported when they first entred the Country, they shooed their Horses with Gold and Silver. To our discourse: this Country is divided into *Mexicana* and *Peruana*.

That part of *America*, which is called *Mexicana*, is divided into three severall parts, according to the situation of the Land, in Plains, Mountains, and lesse Hilly grounds. Out of these Countries are brought over into *Europe*, Gold, Silver, Bezoar, and other precious stones, Sarsaparilla, and Sugar in abundance, Brazil-Wood, Cotton, costly Plumes, Jackanapes, severall sorts of curiously feathered Birds, and many more Drugs and Merchandize. We will run over only the severall Countries, and so conclude.

The first is the Island of *Hispaniola*, famous for our Defeat before the chief City of *St. Domingo*, though formerly sacked without much opposition by Sir *Francis Drake*. It is seated in 18, 19, and 20 degrees of Northern Latitude, being



being 150. Leagues long East and West, inhabited chiefly by *Negroes*, which with the *Spaniards*, make not in all above 500. the Commodities are *Ginger*, *Sugar*, *Cotton*, *Wool*, &c. and *Tallow*, and *Hides* 100000. yearly, gotten of the wild *Cattel*, which are the biggest in the World.

The next is the Ile of *Cuba*, lying West from *Hispaniola* 200. Leagues long, East and West, the broadest part not 45, the Commodities the same with *Hispaniola*, the Land neither so pleasant nor wholesome. In it, is the Town of *Havana*, in 22. degrees, the great resort of the *Spanish Fleet*, the Harbour strongly secured by two Castles. Next *Porto Rico* 15 Leagues from *Hispaniola*, 45 Leagues long, East and West, 23 broad; then *Sancta Cruz* in 16 degrees and a half, the *Virgins*, *Virgin Gorda*, *Blances*, *Anagada*, *Sambrito*, *Angula*, *St. Martins*, in 17 degrees and a half, once possess'd by the *Spaniards*, now by the *Dutch*, as is *Eustas* likewise. More Southwardly is *Trinidad* Ile, 50 Leagues long, and 70 broad, *Margareta*, *Tortuga*, *Gardiner*, *Caracute*, *Calava*, and *Tamasca*.

On the Continent the *Spaniard* hath *Florida*, which begins in 34 degrees, the Gulf hereof is notable having two Entrances, the one between *Toncatan* and *Cuba*, where the stream cometh fiercely in; the other is between *Cuba* and the *Cape of Florida*, where it runneth more violently out.

New



Besides this Province of Florida, the King of Spain in this Northern America, hath three great Kingdomes. The first and principal is the Kingdom of New-Spain: The second is the Kingdom of Galisia: The third, the Kingdom of Guatemala, and the Province of Paragua, that adjoyneth to the Straight of Darien, and is properly of the Council of Panama. The Kingdom of Spain hath in it a Viceroy and Council, intituled the Viceroy of Mexico. And within his Government the Province and Bishoprick of Mexico, that of Tlaxcala, Guaxaca, Mechoacan, Chiapa, Tzucatan, and Panuco. The Indians of this Kingdom, are of two sorts; the *Achicamecans*, which are a sort of Rogues, that live much after the manner of *Toriges*, or ancient *Irish*, by robbing and spoiling Passengers on the way, Towns and Villages; and the other live even as decently as the *Spaniards*, and are of all Trades and Vocations, as they are, of sharp wits, and of great agility of body, as appeareth by their extraordinary feats of Activity on the Rope, and tumblings. This Kingdom is a high Country, for the most part of it, and for riches, pleasantness, and wholesomeness, accounted one of the best in the world, as lacking nothing naturally that is to be had, excepting Wine and Oil, which they might also have, but that it is forbid-



forbidden, to plant Vineyards, or Oliveyards by the King of *Spain*, and it hath divers things not elsewhere to be had, both of Trees, Herbs, and Drugs.

*New-Galicia.*

**T**His Kingdome of *New-Galicia*, hath no Viceroy, but is governed by a Council, whose bounds is parted from *New-Spain* at the Port of Nativity on the South Sea to the North North-west, and North-east. It hath no bounds, but may enlarge their Territories, as they see occasion on the Indians. It hath already these Provinces. The first, *Guadalaica*, *Xalisco*, *Sacaticas*, *Chiamerla*, *Culiacan*, *New-Biscay*, and *Sivaloa*. And this Kingdome is not much inferior to *New-Spain*, and it hath the same sort of Indians.

*Gutamalia.*

This Kingdome of *Gutamalia* is governed as the other by a Council, without a Viceroy; and is the Southwardliest Region of this North *America*, and hath within its bounds the Provinces of *Gutamalia*, from whence the Kingdome taketh name; *Soconusco*, *Chiapa*, *Suchitepoque*, *Verapas*, *Honduraras*, and *Cacos*. Saint Saviour, and Saint Michael, *Nievaragua*, *Chulutecca*, *Taquesegalpa*, and *Costarica*, or the rich Coast.



The *Indians* here are more warlike than the rest, and have more unwillingly submitted to the *Spanish* Yoke, and therefore they have had almost continual wars; the most of the *Indians* living, till very lately, after the manner of the *Chickamecians*, though many of them are docible as the *Indians* of *Mexico*. This is a rich wholesome Kingdome, not inferiour to *Galicia*, but rather exceeds it. But when I come to each particular Province, I shall name them as they adjoyn on the Coast of the Sea.

*Panuco* is a Province near adjoyning to *Florida*, and parted from it by the River of Palms, which lyeth in 28 degrees of North Latitude.

That part of it that lyeth next to *Mexico*, is the best, and hath the greatest plenty of Victuals, with some gold: the other side, which is next *Florida*, is poor and barren.

The next to *Panuco*, on the Coast of the North Sea, lyeth the Province of *Talascalía* or *Lofangels*. It hath abundance of Flax, Wheat, Sugar, and Ginger; diversity of herbs, and fruits; abundance of Cattel, Hogs, and Horses, many silver mines, 200 chief Indian Towns, and at least 40 Monasteries of Friers.

*Yucatan*. The North part of this Province adjoyneth to the South of *Talascalía*. It is a peninsula,



*insula*, and in compasse 150 Leagues. The temperature is hot and moist: it hath no Rivers but is full of good willows. It is a woody country, nor will it bear English grain, neither hath it gold or other mineral.

The Province of *Honduras* adjoineth unto the South part of *Yucatan*: this coast stretcheth along the north Sea as far as *Nicaragua*; which is near 150 leagues.

It is a hilly Countrey, plentiful of all sorts of Cattel, and store of Wheat, and Mines of Gold and Silver.

*Nicaragua*, lyeth next to the South-side of *Honduras*: it is a plentiful Countrey of Coco, Cotten-Wool, Millet, Cattel, and much gold. It hath five Spanish Towns, and abundance of peaceable *Indians*, which are most expert in the Spanish tongue.

The Province of *Costarica*, lyeth between *Nicaragua*, and *Caragua*, between which it hath 90 Leagues in length. It is a good Land, and very fruitfull in Millet, Wheat, Flax, and Sugar, plenty of Mines, both of Gold and Silver, and it hath two Spanish Towns.

The Province of *Varagua* lyeth between *Costarica* and *Panama*, adjoining on the South part to the Straight of *Dariana*. The northerliest is in



eleven degrees, it hath East and West 50 leagues, and in breadth 25, and is washed as *Costarica*, with the north and south seas. It is a Mountainous Country full of bushes, without Pasture or Cattel, Wheat, or Barley, but it hath some Millet, and is full of rich Mines of Gold. The Indians are few, and they be in continual wars with the *Spaniards*.

And at the end of this *Varagua* beginneth the southern *America*. And therefore I shall return back to the other parts of this north *America*, which is not yet discovered.

The Province of *Cibloa* is the most northerly Province that the *Spaniards* possess in *America*. It hath but one Spanish Town.

Here are store of all sorts of our Cattel, and the Ox of the Countrey, which hath a bunch of Flesh on his back, of the bignesse of a mans head, and his hair is shaggy and long, his horns smaller then our Kines horns, but his body much bigger : this is an Inland Province, and lyeth from the Sea many Leagues.

The Province of *New-Biskay* lyeth on the south-west of *Cibloa* : it hath store of Provision and Cattel, and divers Mines of Silver. It hath two fair Spanish Towns, that is to say, *Sancta Barbola*, and the *Baro* of Saint *John*, with divers peaceable Indians. It is an Inland Province but of much Commerce, by reason of the silver Mines.

The



The Province of *Chiamerla* lyeth in more than two and twenty degrees of hight. It is ten Leagues broad, and something more in length: it lyeth along the south Sea, but hath no Ports of name.

The Province of *Guliacan* is the most northerly Province the Spaniards possesse on the Coast of the south Sea: It lyeth west of *Chiamerla*, there are much Cattel, Seeds, and Fruits of *England*.

*Sacetas* lyeth south-east from *Biscay*, It is very wholesome in some parts of it, and as sickly and unwholesome in other parts, which causes that in some places there is much want, and in other places as much plenty. But to amend all defects, there are in most places rich silver Mines.

The Province of *Xalisco* hath the City of *Compostella*, near the south Sea in one and twenty degrees, nineteen Minutes: there is the Village of the *Purification* south-west from *Gudalaria*, thirty leagues: this land is hot and sickly, but hath Mines of Gold and Silver, good store of provisions, and excellent Horses, that are well bred for any service.

*Guadalaira* is the best of all the Provinces of



the Kingdom of *New-Galicia*, and the most Southerly: It hath all sorts of Grain, Herbs, and Fruits of *New-Spain*; and plenty of Kine, Horses, and Swine: It is a wholesome good air; and hath many silver mines: the chief City and Head of the Kingdom is *Guadalaira* in twenty degrees.

The Province of *Mechoacan* lyeth between the Province of *Mexico*, and the Kingdom of *New-Galicia*: it hath in breadth by the coast of the South Sea fourscore leagues, and threescore within land. Here are many good Mines, and it is a fruitful land, and hath much Wheat, Millet, Coco, all sorts of Spanish fruits, Cotton-wool, the rich drug of *Choconeel*, store of Cattel and Fish, and the Indians are industrious, and given to labour: the chief City is *Mechoachan*: it stands in eighteen degrees, fifteen minutes, and forty and seven leagues from *Mexico*.

The Province of *Mexico* falleth between *Mechoacan* and *Talascalia*: it hath in length North and south one hundred and thirty leagues, and in breadth eighteen.

*Gnaxcaca* Province, cometh to the Coast of the South Sea, and it lyeth between *Mexico* and *Gutamalia* Province, along the coast of the South Sea one hundred leagues.

*Saconusco* is the Westerliest Province of the King-



Kingdom of *Gutamalia*, it joyneth to the Province of *Guaxaca*, from whence it lieth on the South-east thirty four Leagues and far into the Land. It is plentiful of Wheat, Coco, Millet, and Cattel.

The Province of *Gutamalia*, is the head of the Kingdome of *Gutamalia*; it joyneth to the Province of *Soconusco*, and on the South Sea, it stretcheth 70 leagues; the Country is of a good temperature, and plentiful of Cotton-Wool, Wheat, Millet and Cattel, and other Seeds and fruits; the Winds and Rains in *October* are very furious.

This Province hath abundance of Gold, some Silver, store of Balm, and liquid Amber, *Copal*, *Suchicopal*, excellent liquors, and the *Gurme animi*, with the Beasts that breed the *Bezoar* stone. But the *Volcans* here, are very noysome to those that lie near them, for they often burst forth, casting out fire-stones and ashes. And here are more of those *Volcans* or fire-pits, than in all *India* besides.

The Province of *Chiapa* is an inland Province, it is *Mediterranean* to *Soconusco*, *Mexico*, *Tabasco*, and *Verapas*, and in length forty leagues, and something less in breadth. It hath store of Wheat, Millet, and other Grain and Seeds, much Cattel, but few Sheep.



*Verapas* is also an inland Province of *Gutamalia*, and is *Mediterranean* to *Chiapa*, *Toucatan*, *Honduras*, and *Gutamalia* of thirty Leagues over: it is a moist Country, and it hath plenty of Millet and Wheat, Cotton-Wool, Coco, and much of that sort of Fowls, whose feathers make the rare coloured Indian pictures, and this is a great Merchandise amongst them.

*Panama* hath a Council that hath for Jurisdiction no more then the Province of *Panama*, and the election of the Governour of *Veragua*, in regard they are appointed Principals of the Navigation for the dispatch of *Pern*, and ordering the King of *Spains* Treasure, which is yearly transported to *Porto Belio*, over the straight of *Darien*, and from thence to *Spain*. It adjoyneth on *Cartbagena*, and *Popian*, to the south-east, and south-West.

The air at *Panama* is extreame unwholsome, and the place very sickly; but it is mended and made durable, by the Trade is brought in by the vast sums yearly brought there to carry to *Spain*, of which the Inhabitants get part.

The Countrey of *Cartbagena* lyeth on the north sea, and is parted from the Province of *Panama*, by the River of *Darian*, from whence to the River *Magdalen* is fourscore leagues. The Land is mountainous and hilly, full of high trees; this Region is fruitful in some places, and in other

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ther some as Barren. The Seed of *England* will grow but in few parts of this Countrey: but here are many Cattel, Horses, and Swine.

The temperature of this Countrey is hot and very rainy, neither is their Mines worked either of Gold or Silver, but much rozen and liquors, which they have from the Trees, and *Sanguis Draconis*.

*Granado.*

**T**His Kingdome lyeth from the Sea, adjoyn-  
ing on the South part of *Cartagena*. It is  
a very rich Countrey in Mines of Emralds, Gold,  
Steel, and Copper, store of Pastures, with all sorts  
of Cattel, Wheat, Miller, Fruits and Herbs. The  
Indians are great Traders and able men of body,  
ingenious in the Sciences of the *Spaniards*. The  
Merchandise cometh up the River *Magdalen*, on  
which this Land lyeth.

The Province of *Sancta Martha*, lyeth between  
*Cartagena* and the River *Hacha*, on the North sea.  
It is a plentiful Country of Millet, Potatoes, much  
Gold, Emralds, and other rich Stones, and Cop-  
per.

The Province of *Venefiula*, lyeth on the north  
Sea, parted from *Sancta Martha*, by the River  
of *Hacha*, on the east is the Province of *Suava*,  
or *New Andulesia*, as the *Spaniards* call it.  
The



The Coasts of the Sea is near one hundred and thirty leagues of length. In this Land are veins of Gold, of more than two and twenty Carats and a half. It is plentiful of Wheat and other Seeds, for there are two Harvests in a year. It hath abundance of all kind of Cattel great and smal, Cotton, and *Salsaparilla*.

*Guana*. This Region comprehendeth all the Land that lyeth between the Province of *Venezuela* and *Brazil*, which beginneth at two degrees of South latitude; this Land is more famous for report, than for any certain knowledge of the riches thereof.

The Provinces of *Plate*, take name from the River on which they lie: the passage to them is up the said River, but they are almost on the back of *Brazil*. They are large and far wholsomer than *Brazil*, plenty of Sugar, Ginger, Wine, Wheat, Millet, all sorts of *English* Fruits, store of Cattel, Swine, and Horses, but no mines that are worked. They are subjected by the Spaniards, and united to the Council of *Peru*, on the South Sea, for nearness of lying to that Kingdome, there is a common passage from these Provinces thither by land over the Mountains; the most of the Land is indifferently inhabited.

The



The Coast of *Chilia* reacheth to twenty eight degrees of South latitude. This Region is wholesome above all other in the *Indies*, being of an excellent temperature, as neither too hot nor too cold. It is abundantly Rich in Gold and Silver Mines and all sorts of Cattel and Grain, Fruits, and excellent and pleasant Wine. The Country men are strong and valiant beyond compare, which the Spaniards know to their great cost: for they could never totally subdue this Nation.

The bounds of this Council of *Charcas* stretcheth from *Chilia* to *Pern*: It hath abundance of Cattel of all kinds, great shag-haired Sheep bigger than Goats, that carry great burthens on their backs; store of Corn of all sorts, Fruits and Wine, much Gold and the greatest Mines of Silver in the World. There are few Spanish Towns, and but one but Port, in regard the Spaniards get near the Hill of *Potosi*, to the City *Imperial*, which lyeth in nineteen degrees of latitude far from the Sea, and delivereth that which is exported, and receiveth the Merchandize imported at the City of *Arica*.

*Pern.*

**T**His Kingdom is governed by a Council and Viceroy. It hath to the North the Council of *Quito*, on the south *Charcas*, and to the west the south-sea, and to the east without limits.

This



This Kingdom is well peopled with civil orderly *Indians*, that are in great subjection to the *Spaniards*. *Pern* doth abound in all sorts of Fruits, Seed, Cattel, Horses, Sheep, Swine, rich Mines of Gold, Silver, Quick-silver, plentiful of Wine, Oil, and Sugar. The *Andes* runs through this Province within ten Leagues of the Sea. In all which Coasts it never raineth; but on the said hills it raineth continually, and beyond as in other Regions. The Plains between the Sea, and the said Hills have few or no Rivers, but the industry of the Inhabitants draw, in trenches, (which are artificially made) the water either from those few Rivers, or from the side of the said *Andes*, which maketh that the said plain is mighty populous, fruitful and pleasant, even as a Garden.

The City of *Cusco* is the head City of *Pern*, by a Title that it hath from the King of *Spain*. It lyeth in 13 degrees and a half south of the Equinoctial. It is a very great City, and hath four great streets that go to the four parts of the World. It hath many Monasteries and Nunneries, with a Cathedral, and divers Schools of Indian Children.

*Quito.*

**T**His Kingdome is governed by a Council, whose bounds lyeth between *Pern* and *Panama*. It hath two mighty Countreys or Provinces

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ces within his circuit, that is to say, first *Quito*, and then *Popyan*. *Quito* lieth between *Pern* and *Popyan* on the south sea, and far into the land under the Equinoctial line : and, contrary to the opinion of the Ancients, it is a most wholesome temperate Countrey, and rather cold than hot in most places of it. In those places where the Snow continues all the year, it raineth from *October* to *March*, which they call Winter : This Province is rich in Mines of Emralds, and Gold, Silver, and Quick-silver, plentiful of English Grain and Cattel, Horse, and Swine. This Region is happy in the temperature of the Air, there being neither extreme cold nor heat, as lying Equinoctial to these extremes, and, which is more delightful to mans nature, always a clear Skie.

The Province of *Popyan*, lyeth between *Quito* and *Panama*; the greatest part of it is Inland, yet doth it for a good way lie on the south sea. The Eastern part bordereth on the Kingdom of *Granado* and *Cartagena*.

The temperature of Air, is very different in this place, for here are some places indifferent temperate and cool, other places are very hot and sickly. This Province hath some Indians peaceable, other some extraordinary savage, insomuch that about the Village of *Arma* and *Canarna*, they eat not only those that they take in War, cutting off slivers, eating one part while the



the other liveth; but sell their Children, and the Sons their Fathers and Mothers to the Butchers, who keep shambles of mans flesh.

This Countrey is exceeding rich in Gold Mines, which maketh that the Spaniards endure the other inconveniencies of the Countrey with great patience.

### *Magellan-Straight.*

This Straight is famous for the troublesome passage of *Drake*, *Candish*, and *Hankins*, three English men Generals, each in a several Fleet; *Drake* and *Candish* being the first that sailed along the coast of *Peru*, and so to the *East Indies*, and came home by the cape of *Bona Speranza*, circum-navigating the Globe. The last being much over-matched was taken by the Spaniards on the coast of *Peru*, and conveyed from thence Prisoner to *Spain*. From whence with much difficulty he obtained his freedom, although solemn engagements passed from the General his Taker for his freedom.

The entrance into this Straight is in 52 degrees, and the coming out into the south sea the same height.

It is an extreme difficult passage by reason of the meeting of the north and south seas in the channell, driving each other back, prevailing as they are favoured by the wind, which commonly bloweth there exceeding boisterously and cold

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cold. There are divers Caves and Bayes in it, but no encouragement for a Seaman to adventure that way. The Inhabitants on this Strait are few, and extreme savage, neither is this passage any more in use : for those that will go by the south of *America* to the *East Indies*, or into the south sea, to any part of the west coast of *America*, have a more convenient passage south of this Strait in an open sea. The entrance into it is called *Lamair*, but the sea was discovered by *Sir Francis Drake*, and *Sir Richard Hawkins*, both which were driven back by foul weather into those seas after they had passed the Strait.

On the coast of the south sea, which lyeth between the Strait and *Chilli*, there are no inhabitants save the wild Natives, but it hath the Bay of *Horses* in 52 degrees, and the Bay of *Saint John* in 50. The cape of *Saint Francis* in 51. And 18 Leagues before you come to Port *Hernan* the Bay of *Galago* in 48 degrees 40 Minutes : and north of it the Bay of *Kings*, and the Isle of *Catilina*; then the Cape of *Saint Andrew* in 42 degrees, where *Chilia* beginneth

There is a coast between the River of *Plate*, and the Strait of *Magellan*. The Strait lyeth southwest from the mouth of this River, and is distant thence 400 Leagues. It hath on the said coast, first the point of *Saint Helena* in 37 degrees, the point of *Francis* in 38, the River of *Canobi*.



*Canobi* in 45. And to the south the Isle of *Ducks*. And in 47 the River of *Seriani*, and in 49 the Port of Saint *Julian*, the River of *Santa Cruz* in 50. And 12 leagues before you come to the Strait of *Ilefonfus*. But the Land possess'd with no other but the Natives, which are a Giantly people.

This *Magellanica* belongs to the King of *Spain*, which some Geographers would have now the fifth part of the World, it is since found out to be a very little part, as consisting only of some few Islands, on the southern side of the *Magellanick-Straights*, so called, by *Fredericus Magellanicus*, who discovered it in the year one thousand five hundred and twenty : writing moreover that there he had seen tall men about nine and ten foot high ; and he saw many fires which the inhabitants had kindled, doubtless by reason of the coldnesse of the weather : he named it the land of fire, or smoky, whereby he presumed the more that it must needs be a very vast great countrey, reaching east and westwards unto new *Guinney*, according to which gheffing, it hath hitherto been delineated by the Maps of Geographers ; but since hath there instead thereof a large and wide sea been found out , both by *Jacob Le Mair*, who in the year one thousand six hundred and sixteen, sayling about the southern coast of these Islands, entred into the *Indies* ; and by *John Davis*, in the year one thousand six hundred forty two, who  
sailing



sailing towards the North, about on thousand six hundred forty, further than *Guinny*, discovered divers Lands, and passing on the South-side, sailed about the East coast of New *Guinny*, and so going on Westward he came to the *Indies*; whence we may certainly gather, that all the former descriptions and definitions of the Magellanick and unknown Lands are but misapprehensions and certain devised Fables.

These Lands and Countries being subdued in the space of 60 years, with much blood and hazard, were settled as his Dominions in the year 1550, from which time they have continued without any remarkable alteration, setting aside some private inroads of the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*, till the business of *Jamaica*, which now threatens some danger to the vast and potent body of the *Spanish Empire*.

*Brasil.*

This Province beginneth where *Guana* endeth, at two degrees of south latitude, where there is a point called the Cape of Snakes, from whence it lyeth along the Coast of the North-Sea to twenty five degrees, and on the back-side west, lyeth the Provinces of the River of *Plate*. The air is the whole year through very hot, the Winter; which your Summer, distinguished only with the rain that falleth at that season.



Here are many venomous Worms, and great Serpents; 'tis plentiful of Pastures, Cattel, and Horses, little Millet, and no English grain; wherefore their bread is Calabi or Potatoes, which are in great plenty. There are great shews of silver and gold; but none gotten, nor Mines certainly known. The chief commodity is Sugar Cotton-wool, Bombast, and Brazil wood. It hath near the Sea-coast about 20. Portugal Towns, many Ingeniowes, or Sugarworks: the first Town of the Country is called *Tamerico*, and five leagues to the south of that *Farnambuck* or *Recif*, then *All Saints* a hundred leagues from *Farnambuck* in fourteen degrees forty minutes. The Town of the Sure-haven in 16 degrees and a half, the *Holy-Ghost* in 20. There is another Town on the River *Generio*, in twenty three degrees, near which they cut much Brasil-wood. There are on the coast eight or ten Ports, more principal than the rest, which are the River Saint *Dominick* north-east of *Farnambuck*, by the Cape of Saint *Augustine*, which standeth in nine degrees. The Island of *Tamerico* before rehearsed, the River of Saint *Francis* in ten degrees and a half. It is very great. The Bay of *All Saints* is three leagues and thirteen up into the land. The River of *Trinidad* and the River of *Canamon* in 13 degrees and a half, and the River of the *Virgins* in 16, and *Portescuaræ* in 17. The River of *Parague* in twenty near the Town of *Sanctus Spiritus*, and in twenty three degrees Cold Cape beyond Saint *Vincent*. This Province



vince hath been in difference between the *Portugueses* and *West-India* Company of *Holland*, and as the *Dutch* got great footing there without right, so the *Portugals*, since their falling from *Spain*, have surprized them again; and recovered them by the same slight they got the *East-Indies* from us, but not with such vile murders, as they committed on the *English*.

This Reconquest of it by the *Portugal* from the *Dutch* was in 1654, the strong Fort of *Recif* which held out the last, being delivered to them, with the whole Land, by certain Articles, which contained the whole surrender, for which the *Dutch* General there, *Sigismund Schop*, at his coming home into *Holland* was tried for his life, but his Friends, or the Justice of his Cause preserved him.

And thus now God enabling me, I have finished the Description of the World, and the four parts thereof: and leave my endeavours herein to the judgement of the Reader.





*The chiefest Cities of America, with  
the Names of the Rivers.*

**I**n the Northern part of *America*, are *Greenland*, *East-land*, and *Iceland*, in which are the Towns of *Bearford*, and *Scalbod*.

In *Canada* or new *France*, are the Towns of *Quebec*, and *Port-Royal*, some degrees more southerly, are *New-England*, the *New-Low-Countries*, *Virginia*, the Isles of *Bermudes*, and more southerly of them, the Islands of *Barbadoes* and *Saint Christophers* : In *Virginia* are the towns of *James* : In *New-England* the towns of *Plimmouth* and *Boston* : the Rivers in *Canada* that be most famous, are the River of *Canada*, or *Saint Lawrence* : the River of *Chesseapeac*, or *Powatan*, *Trinity*, and the River of *May*.

The Cities in *New-Mexico* that are most remarkable, are the *End*, and the *Granado*.

In *Hispaniola* is the City of *Domingo*, in *Cubai* the City called *Havana*.

In the Isle of *Jamaica*, the City called *Sevilla* : In the Island of *Poriquenrie*, *Puerto-Rico* : In *Florida*



rida is Saint *Augustino* : In *Mexico*, or *New-Spain*, are these great Cities, *Mexico*, *Mechoacan*, or *Waltodolid*, *Saint Esteuan*, *Del Puerto*, *Los Angeles*, *Antequera De la Vetoria*, *Meroda*, *Guadalain*, *Compostella*, *Saint Sebastian*, *Saint Miguel*, *Gernada*, and *Zacateca*.

There are also *Saint Iago*, *De Guatimala*, *Guevetulan*, *Cividad Real*, *Verapax*, *Valadolid*, or *Commagaiwa*, *Leoa de Nicaragua*, *Cartago*, *La Conception*, *Porto ello*, and *Panama*.

The Rivers here most famous, are *North of New-Mexico*, *Spiritu Sancto*, towards the east, *Spiritu Sancto* towards the west; *Econdido*, *Pannuco*, *Barania*, *Zacatula*, and *Desaguadero*, de *Nicaragua*.

In *Terra Firma*, are the famous Cities of *Cartagena*, *Saint Martha*, *Saint Fe de Bogatta*, *Na Sa de los Remedios*, *Veneznella*, *O Cori*, *Cordova*, *Lannuen*, *O Comana*, *Manoa*, *O el Dorado*.

In *Peru* are these remarkable Cities, *Cali Popaian*, *Saint Francisco*, de *Quito*, *Bacca*, *Saint Juan de las Selinas*, *Lima* O *los Reyes*, *Cusco*, *Potosi*, *la Plata*, *Sancta Cruz de la Sjerra*, *Saint Iago de Chili*, and *L' Imperiale*.

The Rivers which are most famous in *Terra Firma* and in *Peru*, the River *Grand*, O de *Darion* : the River *Grand* O de *Santa Martha*, *Paria*, *Orinoque*, *Essequete*, and *Desaguadero* de *Peru*.

In the south part of *America*, is *Terra Magellanica*, where is the City of *Del Rey Felipe*, there are



are the *Magellan Isles*, and *Terra del Fuego*.

In *Brasil* are these fifteen memorable Cities  
*Para*, *Maranhão*, *Ciara*, *Potenji*, *Paraíba*, *Tamaracá*,  
*Olinda*, *Seregiippe*, *Saint Salvador*, *Los Isteos*, *Porto*  
*Seguro*, *Spiritu Sancto*, *Sancto*, *Sebastian*, *Los Santos*,  
 and *Parnambuck*.

The Rivers in *Brasile* are *Orelana*, or *des Ambo-*  
*nes*, *Maragnan*, *O de Mirari*, *Tabacoun*, the great  
 River of *Potengi*, the River *Zoyal*.

In *Ria de plata* are the Cities of *Saint Iago*, *del*  
*Festero*, *Cordova*, *de Tucuman*, *L. Assumption*, *Ciudad*  
*Real* *O Ontiveros*. The River here that is most fa-  
 mous is called *Paraguay*.

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**FINIS.**

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